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No. 21,650. 號拾伍百陸仟壹萬式第 日柒初月登拾卯丁 HONG KONG. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1927. 叁拜禮 日拾叁月登拾年七廿百九仟壹英. PRICE: 3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE. WEEK-DAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.35	2.35	3.00	4.35	5.45
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	6.49	8.20	10.07	12.07	1.35	2.35	3.00	4.45	5.50	7.25
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.32	10.19	12.19	1.35	2.35	3.00	4.55	6.00	7.35
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.15	8.46	10.33	12.33	1.47	2.47	3.10	5.07	6.15	7.45
Tai Po Market Dep.	7.20	8.51	10.38	12.38	1.51	2.51	3.10	5.11	6.20	7.50
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	9.01	10.48	12.48	2.01	3.01	3.20	5.21	6.30	8.00
Shum Chai ...Dep.	7.35	9.06	10.53	12.53	2.05	3.05	3.20	5.25	6.35	8.05
Shum Chai ...Arr.	7.41	9.12	11.00	12.57	2.12	3.12	3.30	5.30	6.40	8.10
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	—	6.47	—	—

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.35	2.35	3.00	4.35	5.45
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	6.49	8.20	10.07	12.07	1.35	2.35	3.00	4.45	5.50	7.25
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.32	10.19	12.19	1.35	2.35	3.00	4.55	6.00	7.35
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.15	8.46	10.33	12.33	1.47	2.47	3.10	5.07	6.15	7.45
Tai Po Market Dep.	7.20	8.51	10.38	12.38	1.51	2.51	3.10	5.11	6.20	7.50
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	9.01	10.48	12.48	2.01	3.01	3.20	5.21	6.30	8.00
Shum Chai ...Dep.	7.35	9.06	10.53	12.53	2.05	3.05	3.20	5.25	6.35	8.05
Shum Chai ...Arr.	7.41	9.12	11.00	12.57	2.12	3.12	3.30	5.30	6.40	8.10
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.50	5.38	—	—	—	—	6.47	—	—

* FIRST CLASS ONLY.

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. The Hongkong & Shanghai Navigation Co., Ltd., or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.

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TROTSKY'S POWER AND PERIL.

A PROBLEM FOR RUSSIA'S GOVERNMENT.

DANGER OF ASSASSINATION.

Having been expelled from the Executive of the Communist International, Trotsky and Zinovieff have now been expelled from the Central Committee of the Russian Communist party. It may be taken for granted that Trotsky, at least, will not be silenced by the so-called disciplinary measures. The Opposition which he leads is strong, and his own prestige is so great that he cannot be harmed with impunity.

He can still be expelled from the Russian Communist party, but even that would not silence him, and the consequences would be serious, for he would attempt to organise the Opposition outside the party. In other words, he would become the leader of a new party. His work would, of course, be illegal, and his wreck might follow, but to arrest the creator of the Red army would be no small matter, for no amount of propaganda or repression would prevent a wave of public sentiment from rallying round him who, after all, is the only great revolutionary left in Russia. There is, indeed, reason to fear that if Trotsky refuses to be silenced (as he surely will refuse), his life will be in danger. Only a few months ago he turned to a delegation of Communists in Moscow (some of the German Communist leaders were amongst them) and asked them if they did not realise that he was "in physical peril" for no one could foresee what fate may await him better than he himself, says the *Manchester Guardian*.

Danger of Assassination.
In any case the "Trotsky problem"—Zinovieff hardly counts—is becoming one which the Russian Government will have to solve, and yet cannot solve with impunity. To have Trotsky assassinated would, of course, be quite in keeping with the method employed by the present rulers of Russia. No moral scruples would deter them for a moment, but whether it would be possible to invent an explanation ingenious enough to satisfy the Russian public is another matter. The struggle between Trotsky and Stalin is of great human and spectacular interest, but its political importance should not be overrated.

The Russian Opposition is animated partly by a doctrinaire policy and partly by personal animosity against Stalin, but it is without a practical policy and it tends to hinder rather than promote any improvement in the relations between Russia and the rest of the world. In no case is it a movement that will advance the cause of democracy in Russia. The Russian champions of that cause are all in prison or in exile. Trotsky, like Stalin, cares nothing for human liberty.

The Next Step.

The expulsion of Trotsky and Zinovieff from the Central Committee of the Communist party, which was threatened but averted last August, indicates that the party leadership has abandoned the policy of compromise and is preparing the next logical disciplinary step in expulsion from the party, and "Moscow" newspapers warn Trotsky and Zinovieff that they must expect this if they do not mend their ways before the party congress, which meets in December, is held.

The basic charges against Trotsky and Zinovieff are that they are attempting to organise a second party of their own followers, creating a secret factional organization, surreptitiously printing and circulating illegal propaganda literature, and maintaining communication with expelled Communists in Germany and other foreign countries. Should Trotsky (Continued at foot of next column.)

MOSCOW WAR MENACE.

SOVIET HATRED OF ENGLAND.

COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S WARNINGS.

WILL CIVILIZATION CRASH? By Lt.-Comdr. J. M. Kenworthy.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy has written a clever and stimulating book on the theme that another great war is imminent and on the best means of preventing such a disaster.

He is one of the ablest of our Socialist politicians, and his descriptions of his political opponents are not distinguished by any tenderness.

Mr. Bridgeman (First Lord of the Admiralty) is typical of a tough and still influential element in British political life. Put him at the War Office and he will fight hard for more tanks, more heavy guns, more battalions. Above all, he will insist on retaining the cavalry, and at the Admiralty he will insist on the building of battleships again at the earliest possible moment.

There are two schools about Stanley Baldwin. The one school holds that he is a good and well-meaning man, overborne by tougher, stronger, and less scrupulous colleagues. The other school holds that he is a clever hypocrite who sings hymns from a large hymn book, between the pages of which is the skeleton of an assassin.

Colonel Amery, this tough little man with the great Parliamentary oratorical gifts, is the strongest individual in the present British Cabinet. He knows exactly what he wants, sticks to his line, and usually gets it.

Examining the war problem, Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy finds peculiar danger in the attitude of the Soviet State which he, somewhat incorrectly, calls "Russia". The Soviet State is an Asiatic State with Asiatic ideas and a hostility.

Directed not so much against the policy of any particular nation as against the social fabric of Western civilisation. England, however, is the special target of Soviet malignancy. In the ten years since the end of the World War Russia has prevailed against England both in Persia and Afghanistan; and she has won also indirectly in China.

At this critical moment England finds herself involved in Mesopotamia in conditions which the late Sir Henry Wilson deplored as much as Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy does.

With one of the most indefensible and lengthy of land frontiers, without a loyal and dependable native population to assist in defending it, threatened to the north by the Turks, to the east by Persia in danger of falling under Bolshevik influence.

But it is not only in Asia that there is reason for alarm, according to the author. He believes in the imminence of war between this country and the United States, a belief which we cannot for a moment share with him. And in Eastern Europe he dreams an upheaval and points to the Soviet antagonism to Rumania and the Rumanian ill-treatment of the Hungarian element within her frontier as material for an early explosion.

It is on the constructive side that the book is weakest. Mr. H. G. Wells has some very pertinent criticisms of its proposals in a preface. The idea of England and a combination of European States getting together and "definitely outlawing war" is unrealistic since the refusal of the United States to join the League of Nations for which President Wilson was responsible.

and Zinovieff ignore this last warning and continue to employ their old underground revolutionary methods against the party majority they will find themselves, ten years after the revolution wherein they played such prominent parts, alienated, not only from the Communist party but from all the non-Communist political groups of Russia.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

St. Andrew's Day.
Fanning Hunt meet at Hunters' Arms, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Football: 3rd Interport Trial Match, H.K.F.C. ground, 4.15 p.m.
Hockey: Club 1st XI v. Navy, R.N.O.S.C., 5 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
St. Andrew's Society Ball, City Hall, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Slide, Kelly, Slide."
World Theatre: "The Lost Lady" (5.15 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.); Chinese film "The Mystic Fan" (2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).
Star Theatre: "A Thief in Paradise."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Sardapan), 10.30 a.m.

Thursday.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul Sale of Roses for "Our Poor Day." Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Garrison Football League: B. Coy. K.O.S.B. v. C. Coy. K.O.S.B.; R.A.M.C. v. R.A.O.C., Sookunpoo, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
After dinner dance, at Lee Gardens.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Ladies' Night, European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, 9 p.m.
The Quaints' present "The Blue Train" Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Show."
World Theatre: "A Hero on Horseback."
Star Theatre: "Dancing Mothers."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Chengtu), 5 p.m.

Friday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.
Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Debate between University of Oregon team (on tour of the World) and European Y.M.C.A., at Y.M.C.A., Kowloon. Subject: "Is Democracy a Failure?" 9 p.m.
The Quaints' present "The Blue Train" Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Show."
World Theatre: "A Hero on Horseback."
Star Theatre: "Dancing Mothers."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Fushimi Maru), Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Tanda), 3.30 p.m.

Saturday.

Bankruptcy Court, 10.30 a.m.
Golf: Captain's Cup, Fanning.
Fanning Hunt: Steeplechase Meeting, Kwantai.
Yachting: 4th Championship race for racing yachts.
Motor-cycle Football, Mongkok, 3 p.m.
Cricket League:—Division I: Chinese R.C. v. R.G.A. Division II: Recreation v. Royal Navy; R.A.O.C. v. Royal Engineers; Police R.C. v. Civil Service C.C. 2nd XI.
Friendly Cricket: C.C.C. v. Craignower C.C.; C.S.C. v. R.A.F.; Tamar v. K.C.C. 2nd XI.
Lawn Bowls:—Spey Royal Cup Final: Taikeo v. Craignower C.C.; at Kowloon C.C.; Open Singles Championship: R. Lapsly (K.D.R.C.) v. J. Brown (K.D.R.C.).
Football League:—Division I: Recreation v. K.O.S.B.; Kowloon v. Chinese Ath. Club v. Police. Division II: "A": St. Joseph's v. Royal Artillery; Kowloon v. K.O.S.B.; South China "A" v. Recreation; Chinese Ath. Club v. University II. "B": South China "B" v. South China "A"; Molesma v. St. Joseph's; Scouts v. Kowloon; Chinese Ath. Club v. King Woo.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent and King Edward Hotel dinner dance, 8 p.m.
Hong Kong Boxing Association's second tournament of the season, City Hall, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Show."
World Theatre: "A Hero on Horseback."
Star Theatre: "Dancing Mothers."
Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Adams). Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Fushimi Maru), 8.30 a.m.

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| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King George IX Gold Label or Perfection Whisky | 1 Qt. Burgundy, Burgundy's. |
| | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Guilleminet Champagne | 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. Burgundy's Burgundy | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy | 1 Qt. Vio de Paso Sherry. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

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|---|-----------------------------------|
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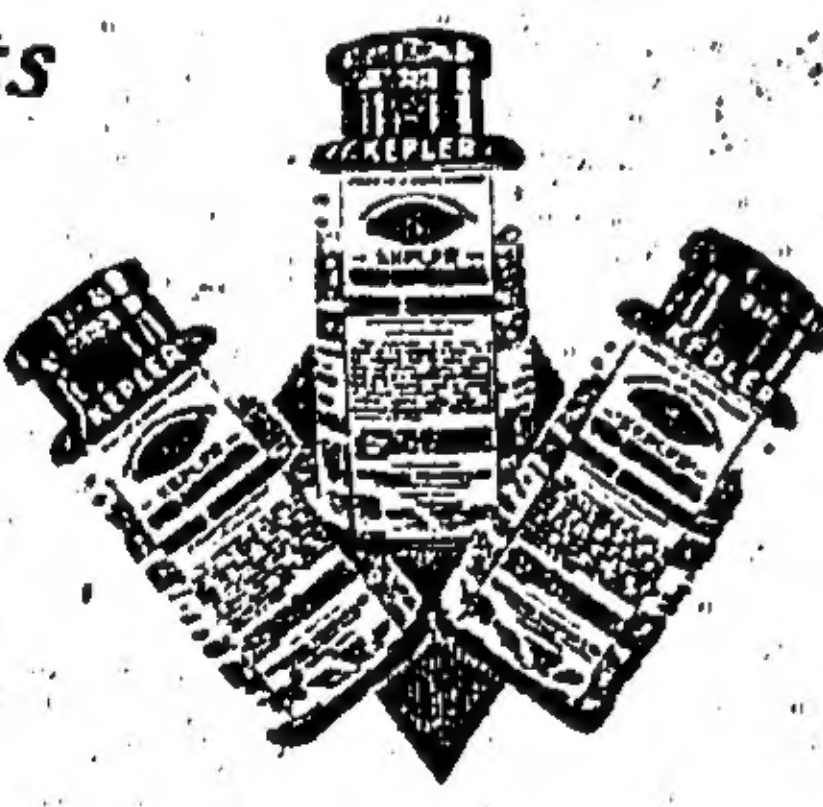
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GOING HOME VIA SIBERIA.

PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

A MEMORABLE JOURNEY OF 17 DAYS.

I have just completed this journey of some 12,000 miles by rail, writes a correspondent to the N.-C. Daily News.

Our party of four, two French, one German, and myself—the only British subject—left Shanghai at 6 a.m. on October 4th, and I arrived at Victoria punctually at 4.30 p.m. exactly 16 days 10 hours later.

There had been some trepidation as to whether the U.S.S.R. Consulate in Shanghai would consent to allow me to cross Russia—a telegram to Moscow, however, secured the necessary permission in seven days; the other countries, China, Japan, Poland, Germany and Belgium, offered no objection, though the Chinese appeared to think they ought to have had a visa, though it was not clear which particular province out of so many at war should grant it.

The first portion of the journey is very pleasant and easy—a comfortable steamer from Shanghai to Dairen (Daly) with a peep at Tsingtao on the way. This port of Dairen stands as a monument of Japanese efficiency and far-sightedness, and the town itself has streets designed and laid out on a scale worthy of any capital in Europe; there are only about fifty foreigners there, and many thousands of Japanese; and the general impression one has is magnificence awaiting occupancy. Dairen should serve its purpose for many generations to come.

Adequate Second Class.

We had arrived at Dairen at 9 p.m. on Thursday, and we went on by train the same night, still under comfortable Japanese auspices to Changchun the following afternoon; here we changed to the Chinese Eastern Railway, a Russo-Chinese concern, and the best rolling stock of our train was an archaic second-class coach of Russian ancestry; but it brought us tired and foodless to Harbin by 11 the same night. Harbin will be a famous place some day; it is suffering at present from dual control and impoverished Russians, but as a distributing centre for Northern Manchuria it has a tremendous future. Here we stayed two days, and left in a comfortable C.E.R. train which brought us to the Russian frontier at Manchouli in just under 24 hours.

The trans-Siberian trains depart twice a week, and this was where we expected to meet the real test of efficiency—class all through, and I found the compartments, two berths in each, were entirely adequate, the only point requiring courage to combat, for the morning sluce and shave, being the rather murky lavatories; "praiseworthy efforts were made to keep these places clean, but well, one got accustomed to it."

An Interesting Trip.

The journey through Siberia and Russia was of surprising interest. Never have I seen more magnificent agricultural country, and the beauty of that portion of the journey—a whole morning—where the railway enircles the southern portion of Lake Baikal is beyond description. As we got north and into Asiatic Russia, we found snow everywhere and it was interesting to see several sledges in use instead of the farm carts. Judging from the peasants and people we saw at the different stations conditions are not unfavourable and they mostly appeared benevolent though bovine. In two

places I actually saw goal posts—signs of progress indeed. At Krasnoyarsk in Siberia I came across the only other British subject encountered during the whole trip: he was a Scot who, for some unexplained reason, mistook me for the station-master and enquired about getting back to Moscow. On hearing I was only a passenger, though a British subject, he sheered off at once, and refusing all offers of help, he sought a friend, an engine driver who spoke a little English, and disappeared. The impression I got from his face and behaviour was that he is a Communist export from Glasgow, and it was strange to encounter the friendly accent in the wilds of Siberia.

Short Stay in Moscow.

After a seven days' consecutive run, we arrived in Moscow some seven hours late and only just in time to be whisked off in cars to the Alexandrovskaya station for the train to the Polish frontier. That drive across Moscow was a hair-raising experience—bitterly cold in a heavily overloaded rambunctious open car, going at 45 miles an hour along paved streets full of holes. The glimpse we had of Moscow was very depressing and I was much disappointed at not being able to see the two extremes—the Kremlin and Lenin's tomb—but above all the misery of Moscow was a very beautiful clear sky.

At Stolebo on the Polish frontier came another change of trains early next morning, and we reached Warsaw that evening. A stay of two hours brought a very welcome bath and an excellent dinner, and we visited the grave of the "unknown soldier," dignified and impressive, especially at night with its everburning brazier. The apparent prosperity of Warsaw seemed to us a vivid contrast to Moscow of the night before.

German Railway Good.

The next morning brought the German frontier, and our excellent German friend left us at Berlin. This portion of the journey stands out as a type of real efficiency in railway organization—great comfort and punctuality to the minute at every station. The country was a dream of beauty in the autumn sunshine and everyone looked prosperous and happy. I could not help pondering on the difference that ten years has brought about.

We crossed the Belgian frontier that night and lay some six hours in Brussels before the final spurt to the coast. A beautiful Channel crossing from Ostend and that ever-stirring sight, the white cliffs of Dover, brought to an end a very memorable journey. The all-in cost from Shanghai was a trifle under £20, and the time saved at least 14 days by any other route. On the Siberian train one big meal is served, good food well cooked, about 3 p.m. each day, and most people amplified this by purchasing food ready cooked which can be had at all the big stations. It is advisable to purchase some fruit at Harbin, say sufficient for 7 days, and a thermos flask is most useful. Personally I was quite satisfied with a light breakfast and the afternoon meal, both of which I had in the restaurant car. It is necessary to travel "light" with suit-cases only, and most of these ought, on arriving at the Polish frontier, to be registered through to final destination or they become liable for a 50 per cent. fine for excess weight in the compartment, as well as the registration charge.

WAR LORD'S THREAT.

NATIONALIST LOAN NOT TO BE SUPPORTED.

SUN CHUAN FANG'S PROMISED VENGEANCE.

It is a hard thing being a patriotic Chinese in these difficult days.

While the Nationalist authorities are endeavouring to raise a loan of \$20,000,000 on a bond issue, Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, the Northern war-lord and former controller of Shanghai, through his propaganda department has issued leaflets threatening that anybody who subscribes to the loan will be arrested and punished.

This threat will be carried into effect when he comes "back to Kiangsu and Chekiang," the Marshal prophetically announces, putting much faith in his new drive on Nanking which hitherto has resulted in his retreat and the Nationalist capture of Pengpu, his former base in Anhwei.

Marshal Sun's proclamation distributed widely but surreptitiously in Shanghai recently, reads: "Since the 'Red' army taking over the control of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, people are being cruelly treated and merchants oppressed. These are known and indignant to both Foreign and Chinese."

"I, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, have the intention of driving out the 'Reds' army from these provinces as soon as I can but wish the people to do so in order to keep your homes."

COMMITTING SUICIDE FOR A LIVING.

The police at Halle, in Saxony, have arrested a man who has become known locally as "the hanging beggar."

The man, whose name is Muller, used to wait in the woods near Halle, and as soon as he saw people approaching who looked as if they were comfortably off, he would hang himself with great precautions from the branch of a tree. Usually the persons would rush to cut him down, and then Muller, slowly coming to himself, would explain that he was so poor and miserable that he had decided to put an end to himself.

The other day he had done the trick four times when a policeman came along and, after watching Muller at his work, arrested him. He found three new ropes in Muller's pocket, and the man confessed that he had made quite a good living out of his "suicide" act for several months.

have heard that the 'Reds' army have issued 24 per cent. National Bonds for \$20 millions and now again heard that they have utilized 24 per cent. surtax for a loan of 24 million dollars. This makes their strength stronger and assists them to grow up.

"Anyone who subscribes to this loan is illegal and I hope you people will refuse same. Anyone subscribing to such loan found when I come back to Kiangsu and Chekiang will be one by one arrested and punished. Sun Chuan Fang, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies."—Shanghai Times.

KULING'S ANCIENT PAGODA.

DESTROYED BY TANG SENG CHI.

HIS ILL BEHAVED SOLDIERY.

KIUKIANG, Nov. 18th.

Visitors to Kuling will in future miss one of its most famous landmarks, the ancient Broken Pagoda, scene of many a jolly picnic, writes a North China Daily News correspondent. Tang Seng Chi is a member of the Buddhist Association (Fo Chiao Hui) and has the necessary psychic powers to enable him to distinguish the various factors affecting the "feng shui" of a locality.

The pagoda stands on an eminence called the Hill of the Lion and, when Tang Seng Chi visited Kuling, he perceived that the Pagoda stood on the lion's head. It followed that the lion was unable to raise his head and it was for this reason that during the past centuries the Chinese had not been able to resist the foreigner. Tang ordered the Pagoda to be pulled down and promised to provide funds for a new pagoda to be built on the lion's tail.

The work of breaking up the old pagoda has been completed. Inside were found 16,000 cash, a stone Buddha and three little gold Buddhas, all of which will be built again into the New Pagoda. Work on the latter had already started when he ran away from Hankow and the funds gave out. So now the Lion will have to do without any pagoda at all and it remains to be seen how the fortunes of the foreigner will be affected.

Vandalism at Kuling.

There has been a good deal of indiscriminate cutting down of trees at Kuling, which the magistrates is doing his best to stop. On returning from church last Sunday the few foreigners were amazed to see two coolies lashed to trees on either side of the road in the Gap. They had been caught cutting wood in the Estate and were sentenced to be tied up for three days. It is to be hoped that the magistrates' efforts will be successful, as it would be a great pity if Kuling were stripped of the trees (all planted by foreigners) which make it so beautiful.

Down in Kiukiang with the departure of many of the troops for Hankow conditions have improved. The impressing of coolies continued for about a fortnight, when one day a policeman on the China Merchants' Bund, seized a countryman with the intention of handing him over to work for the military. The countryman explained that he was sick and could not carry, but that did not worry the policeman. There was an argument and the usual crowd collected. The policeman eventually offered to let his captive go if he paid \$10. The countryman explained he had not even \$1, let alone \$10 and so the policeman said he would have to come along. The countryman, exclaiming that he might as well die now as later, thereupon threw himself into the river. There was a great hullabaloo and the man was half-drowned before they got him out. The crowd then turned on the policeman and chased him away and it was heard afterwards that he had been arrested. There has been no further impressing of coolies.

Good Riddance Of Soldiers.

The foreigners are not sorry to see the backs of the departing troops. These soldiers seem to be under the impression that providing a house is empty, they are entitled to occupy it. Of course, they prefer foreign houses. They visited one house in the Concession early one morning and told the servants, as it was empty, they proposed to billet themselves there. The servants told the soldiers that the house was occupied by foreigners but the soldiers pretended not to believe it and they would not leave, until their officers had been taken up by the boy to the small daughter's bedroom and shown the child asleep in bed.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 26th.	
Paris	124.00
New York	4.87.27/32
Brussels	24.91
Geneva	25.29
Amsterdam	12.07
Milan	89.62
Berlin	20.42
Stockholm	18.02
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.33
Vienna	34.57
Prague	102
Helsingfors	29.05
Madrid	27/16
Lisbon	387
Barcelona	37/8
Buenos Aires	47/7/8
Bombay	1/5.31/32
Yokohama	1/10.15/16
Shanghai	2/7
Hong Kong	2/0
Silver (spot)	26
Silver (forward)	28.9/16

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... that contains the standard antiseptic (pure carbolic) scientifically blended in suitable proportion.

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A ROYAL PLAY.

LICENCE REFUSED IN ENGLAND.

TO BE STAGED IN THE U.S.

Queen Victoria is the central figure in a new English play, "Queen Victoria," which is to be produced in New York in December.

The play is by Mr. Louis N. Parker, and, Miss Fay Compton will take the name part.

The Lord Chamberlain has refused a licence for the production of the play in England, declining to lift the official ban on subjects dealing with the reigning House. The action starts in Kensington Palace on the date of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. It is in five acts, and traverses events up to the Jubilee year, 1887.

Miss Compton, who will be supported by an English company, will have a range of characterisation from the age of 18 to the age of 68.

Other characters in "Queen Victoria" are the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.), Lord Melbourne, Disraeli, Baron von Stockmar, Baroness Lehzen, the Duchess of Kent, and Princess Alice.

Mr. Parker writes, in a foreword to his play:

"I have striven to show one of the greatest characters of history as a human being, passing from youth to age, through occasional mistakes, through many sorrows, through misunderstanding and calumny; and developing at last into the august figure which not England only, but all the world loves and reveres as Queen Victoria."

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 29th, 1927.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	20 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	20 5/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	—
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	—
Bank Bills, at 12 months sight	—
Bank Bills, at 18 months sight	—
Bank Bills, at 24 months sight	—
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	1250
Credit, 4 months sight	1326
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	51
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	104 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	104 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	104 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	104 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	107 1/2
ON MANILA—On demand	99 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	101 1/2
ON BATAVIA—On demand	121 1/2
ON HANKOW—On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG—On demand	nom.
ON RANGOON—On demand	92 1/2
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	\$3.55
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	282
SILVER, per oz.	28 1/2

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[A.P.B.]

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NEW GUINEA.

CANBERRA.—As the result of a conference between the honorary Minister, Mr. C. W. C. Marr, and Mr. McLean, warden of the New Guinea goldfield, the Australian Cabinet intends to assist in the development of the untapped riches of the mandated territory.

Mr. McLean states that there is a reef running five miles, in some places 30 feet wide, averaging 20 ounces to the ton and valued at £2 4s. an ounce.

"You can see gold everywhere," he said. "The only trouble is transport. We are pinning our faith to aeroplanes and six are already on the field. Only the smallest fraction of the real wealth has yet been tapped."—Exchange.

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Friday, Dec. 2nd

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SIR CECIL CLEMENTI IN PEKING.

DARES NOT THINK ALOUD ON THE SUBJECT OF CHINA.

INTERESTING ADDRESS ON BRITISH GUIANA.

"THE WORST CONSTITUTION IN THE WORLD."

H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., recently gave, in Peking, at the Anglo-American Association-tiffin, a most interesting account of a little known British Colony, British Guiana, where he has himself held office as a Civil Servant. Sir Cecil regretted that he could not speak on "the subject uppermost in my mind, China; but I cannot permit myself to think about that." Reuter gives the following account of Sir Cecil's address and the function at which he spoke.

PEKING, Nov. 17th.
The speaker at the Anglo-American Association-tiffin to-day was Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hong Kong. The chair was taken by Mr. A. F. H. Edwards, Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, was present but the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Ferdinand Mayor, was prevented from attending by a family bereavement.

In introducing the guest of honour the Chairman remarked that it was the first time in its history the Association had been addressed by a Governor of Hong Kong.

Sir Cecil opened by declaring that his time in Peking had been so full that he had no time whatever to prepare an address and therefore his hearers must excuse him if he only thought aloud. The subject uppermost in his mind of course was China but he could not permit himself to think aloud about that (laughter). Therefore he would talk about British Guiana, the only British Colony in South America and one in which he served in the Colonial service.

It had a Constitution quite the worst in the world, not even excepting China. Its population lived almost entirely on the seaboard, which was about four feet below sea level. The Dutch, being the first settlers there, knew from their experience in Holland what living on such a coast was and so lived up the rivers. However, when the British went they decided to settle on the coast and had had cause to regret it ever since.

It was a country rich in timber. Greenheart produced there was shipped to all parts of the world as the best timber known for withstanding worm. Another product they might have heard of was balata. He said "might have" heard of it because even the Colonial Office had not heard of it. (Laughter.)

Trees 200 Feet High.

Behind the seaboard on which the population lived was wonderful timber land, primeval forest in which trees reared up 200 feet high and behind this belt was a hill country. The original inhabitants were Indians. Then the Dutch settled and then the English. Quite half the population to-day was made up of African negroes, imported for labour purposes. Chinese had been imported for the same purpose, about two thousand of them. These importations were made because of the unsuitability of the Indians for labour purposes. Every endeavour had been made to preserve the race but in their reservations they fought and killed each other, were quite unsuitable for agriculture and were gradually dying out.

Chinese The Richest People in The Country.

The Chinese imported, however, didn't remain labourers. They immediately began to better themselves and kept shops, owned mines

and were now the richest people in the country.

The Colony fell into British hands during the Napoleonic Wars after Holland had been invaded by French troops. The British Fleet in the West Indies went to Georgetown and demanded the surrender of the Colony. The Governor went on board and agreed to surrender on certain stipulations. One was that the Constitution remain unaltered. The British Admiral agreed and that accounted for the fact that the Colony had such a bad constitution, it had remained the same ever since. It consisted of a Court of Policy in which there were 9 Government representatives, 8 unofficial representatives and six financial members, also unofficial. There was always a big unofficial majority. At one time, during the Premiership of Lord John Russell, the planters, who rarely saw eye to eye with the Government, were able to prevent the Government getting revenue by their representatives refusing to vote any. The Colony at that time was completely without revenue for 18 months. Chaos resulted, in which the people demanded money be voted. The unofficials resigned and the Government resumed.

The franchise had been widely granted and the dominant vote was black. The unofficials were interested only in development of the country in which they had plantations which meant that the hinterland was still completely undeveloped. No money had been voted for development of the vast resources of the up-country up to the time Sir Cecil went there and since then all that had been done was a small vote for a cattle track. With the up-country still undeveloped the people were still forced to live on the seaboard in constant danger of flooding. Many efforts had been made. One, nearly successful, was shortly before the war. A railway was moved to be built from Georgetown on the coast through to the other side of the Colony. A loan was necessary but the Home Government would not permit such a loan unless it had control of the Colony's finances. A vote by the majority of the inhabitants showed them in favour of selling their Constitution for a railway but the war intervened and the scheme dropped and the same Constitution remained, in spite of the fact that a Parliamentary Commission had visited the Colony to investigate after the Government's Budget had been thrown out, lock, stock, and barrel by the unofficials.

If the constitution was altered then it was a country holding out prospects better than any other country he knew of. There was gold, diamonds, rich timber, rubber, rice and of course the staple industry of sugar.

Sir Cecil was warmly applauded for his address.—Reuter.

A NOVEL WITH A CHINESE SETTING.

PICTURES OF THE YANGTZE AND HANKOW.

A CONTRAST WITH ENGLAND.

MINSAN.—By J. C. KEYTE. ALSTON RIVERS, LONDON.

Mr. Keyte gives us in the course of this novel some very interesting pictures of the Yangtze River and of life in Hankow. He also introduces us to a number of interesting and pleasant characters, of whom Hou Lao Teh, the old junk mistress, has great possibilities and one wishes she had been more fully developed.

The story deals largely with the adventures of a brave and patriotic Chinese, Meng Sei Ling, who has escaped from brigands with whom he had been forced to serve, and sets out to equip himself intellectually to render service to his distracted country. Minsan, an English educated young woman whom he has rescued, marries him,

against her wish, and on an "understanding."

The book is eked out with the resolving of this "understanding," and one feels that the action is hindered rather than helped by the antagonism between the two leading characters. If Mr. Keyte had written rather in the delightfully inconsequential manner of the "Lavengro" adventures, with those two, Minsan and Meng Sei Ling, as the chief protagonists, and in contrast to the romantic and serious minded young people, the broad humour of the junk mistress and Minsan's old family retainer, he might have given us a most excellent story. May we suggest a sequel on those lines?

One of the best things in the book is Meng Sei Ling's analysis of England and his contrast of our country with China. He finds us a landless, homeless people, sitting from house to house and flat to flat in contrast to the firm settlement of the Chinese peasant on his own soil with the Chinese house to which the children can always return, finding it the same. For all its troubles and defects he considers the foundations of China firmer than those of industrialised England.—R.B.

A SHANGHAI FORTUNE TELLER.

RESCUED FROM KIDNAPPERS.

ADVENTURES OF WELL-KNOWN "CHARACTER."

Wu Kien Kwong, the famous old Chinese fortune teller, known to thousands of Chinese and many foreigners of Shanghai as he sat consorting with the powers of the infernal regions in Nanking Road, opposite the entrance to the temple, was saved from possible death by a spectacular coup carried out by Municipal detectives late on Monday night, November 21st, says the *Shanghai Times*.

The fortune teller, who is reputed to be very wealthy, was recently carried off for ransom. When he was rescued on Monday night by a party of Municipal police from Central Station, headed by Detective-Inspector James Hunter and Detective-Sergeant Pike, he was being held prisoner in the servants' quarters of a foreigner's house at 15 and 17, Kinneer Road. His presence here indicated that the servants employed by the foreigner, were in league with the kidnappers, five of whom were arrested when the police raided the place. One of the gang was nearly blind, was held prisoner there, but the No. 1 boy, believed to be principal in the detention arrangements, was not in the building when the police swooped down on the place and arrested the five kidnappers.

Acting on information, Inspector Hunter and the other detectives proceeded to the house at 10 p.m., on Monday, November 21st. Surrounding the servants' quarters, they tried to enter quietly but could not. They then forced the door after catching two guards napping. The police fired several shots and disarmed the two and three more inside the place. One of the gang was a woman. Old Wu was released to continue his fortune telling.

40 Years A Fortune Teller.

This spectacular raid which gave Wu his freedom was climax of an unusual story of Wu's experiences in the detention of the kidnappers. Wu, who is nearly blind, is 63 years of age, a native of Kwangtung and has acquired remarkable reputation among the Chinese of Shanghai and district for his ability at discerning the veiled paths of life, and the fund of good advice which goes along with fortune telling.

He was in his office in Nanking Road on November 1st when a Chinese woman called and asked him to go to her house to tell fortunes. He accompanied her to 51 Carter Road but as he was leaving, he was kidnapped by a gang of six men who pushed him into a car and took him to Woosung. After being there some days, the gang took him to the Kinneer Road house, where they told him he was to be tried and most propaganda was worked on him in this way.

Accused At Court.

He was conducted to the upstairs rooms of the servants' quarters where he was kept until he heard shots on Monday night and the police rescued him. Wu, who is not totally blind but manages to catch dull glimpses of things, was able to tell many details of his story when the five Chinese were brought before the Provisional Court yesterday morning and were remanded in order to enable the police to effect further arrests.

Wu declared that the police arrived in time to save him from committing suicide. He had decided to do it that very night rather than stand his treatment, the bandits demanding \$100,000 ransom and threatening to cut off his ears if he did not pay it. At 1 p.m., on Monday, November 21st, two hours before he had decided to make away with himself, he heard shots and thought the kidnappers were going to kill him. He hid under the blankets and recited Buddhist prayers but his fears were eased when a Chinese detective arrived and told him he was safe.

It was indicated at the Provisional Court that six other members of the gang are still at large, and a remand was ordered to enable Inspector Hunter to get them.

PRIMITIVE JUSTICE IN OHIO.

FOR BITING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Primitive punishment was meted out in the mining town of San Toy, Ohio, when Ray Wiggins received twenty-one lashes at the whipping post for biting off the ear of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Armand Taylor.

Mayor McIntyre told Wiggins he would destroy the affidavit charging him with maiming another if Wiggins would agree to the will of a crowd surrounding the mayor's office.

Wiggins agreed, and after being lashed on his bare back was granted fifteen minutes to leave the town. He had been working in a field with his mother-in-law when they began an argument which ended in the assault.

HE WAS KING OF SWAT

and, oh boy, what a hit he made with the ladies!



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Baseball's "Brown of Harvard."

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

A DRAMA of smoldering love fires. The story of a woman's futile fight against fate!

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At 5.15 & 9.20.

At 2.30 & 7.15.—Chinese Drama, "The Mystic Fan."

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The undersea dance—the fight with a shark—Thrills and romance.

AT THE

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Continuous 5.15 to 8.45 and at 9.20.

BRITAIN'S ELECTRICITY SCHEME.

NEW ZEALAND ENGINEER SURPRISED AT PROGRESS.

Mr. J. R. Templin, a leading New Zealand engineer who has been visiting Great Britain to observe the inception of the new electricity supply scheme, told a reporter that he has been amazed by the evidence he has obtained of the enterprise of the British electricity industry.

The chief defect Mr. Templin has found in the present British supply service is the lack of standardisation of the voltage distribution. He has been surprised at the variety of voltages used in this country and the large stocks of different kinds of appliances which manufacturers consequently have to carry. The experience of New Zealand, he states, has been that the standardisation of the distribution voltage is as necessary as the standardisation of frequency to secure reduction in cost to the consumer.

Mr. Templin said that in a few years every house in New Zealand will be an all-electric home. The present cost to the user is now 8d. per unit for a relatively small number of units, and from 2d. to 1d. per unit (4d. per unit at night) for the remaining domestic consumption.

OXFORD FASHIONS.

BRIGHTER PLUS FOURS BUT QUIETER PULLOVERS.

Imagine a Scottish moor in September, and you will have some conception of the colour that Oxford University men are ordering for plus-four suits. It is a mixture of purple with brown—most effective and thoroughly masculine.

The current term brought up a heavy batch of freshmen who have been ordering silver-grey flannels for wear between times with jackets of this new shade. Harris tweeds also are much in demand, and here brown, sand, and natural shades are first favourites.

On the other hand, there is a distinct tendency for quieter-patterned shirts and neckties. Gone are the days of the bright, loud colours, and this is reflected also in pullovers and stockings.

OVER HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION FOR THE
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE BILIOUS
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There is no gulf between the collar and neckband of the shirt.

To-day's vogue is for a dress collar with wide opening and fairly long square-out points, as expressed in Summit Shape 28 (as illustrated) or Shapes 23, 26 and 27 are similar but of different depths. Each is a correct shape for Dress wear.

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MEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

FOOD PRICES IN HONG KONG.

"SLIPSHOD" METHODS OF HOUSE KEEPING CRITICISED.

LIVELY DEBATE AT SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

A COMMITTEE TO GO INTO QUESTION OF MARKET RENTS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board a motion was carried appointing a committee of the Board to inquire into the question of the readjustment of rents of market stalls. The question was originally raised by Mr. J. P. Braga who has taken Dr. W. V. M. Koch's place on the Board while the latter has been out of the Colony. Dr. Koch has now returned and moved the resolution to appoint this committee, which stood in Mr. Braga's name.

A keen debate followed on the whole question of food prices and Dr. Koch had some candid comments to make on the "slipshod method of housekeeping" prevalent in this Colony. Prices were high because people allowed the boy to do the catering and take as much squire as he liked.

Dr. S. W. Tso favoured better market facilities and Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, while sceptical of the effectiveness of committees, said that prices should be fixed by law.

Mr. W. J. Carrie presided over the meeting.

DR. KOCH ON REASONS FOR HIGH PRICES.

Dr. Koch said: In introducing the resolution which stands in my name I would like to state that it is the outcome of the short discussion, on the subject of Market Rents which took place at a recent meeting of the Board when Mr. Braga gave notice that he would submit it. As Mr. Braga's tenure of membership terminated on my return I willingly undertook at his request to introduce it. And here I may perhaps be allowed to congratulate the Board on the fact that it had the advantage of the assistance of such an active and vigorous member as Mr. Braga proved himself.

Now this resolution really expresses a pious hope that means may be found and measures suggested for bringing down the prices of commodities. I wish we could institute the way Italy deals with such matters—the Government fix the prices in each district—a list is posted up in each grocery, butcher's and fruit shop, and if a customer is overcharged or gets false weights he complains to the police and a heavy fine, or even imprisonment is inflicted if the charge is proved.

If one takes the trouble to look at the official market list which is stated to be only a guide to prices, one must be struck by the fact that there is and has been a steady rise year by year. Those who have experience of housekeeping must realise this fact—if we go into the subject we must see that in addition to higher prices caused by higher rentals there are some contributory causes which assist this inflation. We have first the scarcity of produce, due to the political disturbances in the areas of supply, and also the additional taxes imposed before it reaches Hong Kong. This with the well known economic law of supply and demand tends to put up the initial cost.

Everything Left To The Boy. Another contributory cause is the lax and slipshod method of house-keeping prevalent in the Colony, where everything is left to the boy. It is well known, or ought to be well known, that in most households there is a system of squeeze (to use a significant word)—that is to say the market coolie gets his squeeze from the market, the cook takes a hand in the game, and then comes the boy for his share. All these exactions have to be borne by the householder, and naturally adds to the cost. I remember the head of a house telling me once that he allowed his boy \$30 a month squeeze, but if this was exaggerated there was a row! Fancy \$30 a month slipping in this fashion. Now nearly the same thing occurs in every household, and where the housekeeper does not keep a watchful eye on the housekeeping, expenses naturally go up, and there is an outcry about high prices. It is really a case of your wits pitted against the servants' wits, and this goes on until, from sheer exhaustion and the love of a peaceful life you give in. The worst offenders in this respect are bachelors in messes, who, as a rule leave the catering and everything to the No. 1 boy, and are completely at his mercy. Incidentally this adds enormously to the difficulties of the servant question.

However, we see now that the question of the reduction of the prices of commodities is not the simple matter one is apt to think it is. Several factors have to be reckoned with, but perhaps chief of them is the matter of Rental of Market Stalls.

It has become a tradition that stallholders enjoy a monopoly, that the hereditary transmission of stalls is tacitly agreed to by the authorities, and that free tendering is rigorously suppressed by existing rules, and that competition is suppressed.

These are matters which I might suggest should be investigated and reported on. Competition should be permitted, higher rents with consequent higher prices are not required. The authorities are not out to collect high revenues.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to submit the resolution which stands in my name for consideration, and I hope for consent of the Board.

Dr. Koch then moved "That a Committee of this Board be appointed, composed of the President, and Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Dr. S. C. Ho, to inquire into the question of the readjustment of rents of market stalls and report to the Board."

The Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman seconded.

DR. S. W. TSO ON MARKET RINGS.

Dr. S. W. Tso said: I shall be pleased to serve on the Committee which the Board has just appointed. But I think that the scope of enquiry by this Committee should be clearly defined and understood. The subject before the Board is the advisability of inadvisability of readjusting market rents by making those stallholders who are paying a low rental pay the higher one their neighbouring stallholders are now paying.

In the Red-book which was recently circulated I noticed that the higher rental there mentioned amounted to double or treble of that paid by previous holders when their stalls were re-let. The reason for this enormous increase should be carefully enquired into.

Mr. Braga in his address to the Board at a previous meeting referred again to the high prices of food stuffs in the Colony. This subject was fully gone into by the Sub-Committee appointed in June 1923 of which the Head of the Sanitary Department, my colleague representing the Chinese Section of the Community and myself were members. That Sub-Committee, though possessing no power of controlling food prices, succeeded, nevertheless, to a certain extent in preventing food prices from soaring up to an extraordinary height during a most trying period of emergency. The only thing that the Committee could do was to interview, reason, and warn wholesale and retail dealers: to take a careful account of live-stock imported; and, to keep a sharp look-out on market prices in their relation to the prices paid for imported stocks. Beyond this the Sub-Committee could do little. But I understood at that time that the Head of the Sanitary Department, before the appointment of the Sub-Committee, had already rendered every assistance to the importers of live-stock and to the cultivators of land in the New Territories in facilitating transport of their goods to the Colony and local markets.

I do not wish the public to be led into thinking that the new Committee is going into that question again. The system of making a report of the amount of imported live-stock and the retail and market prices on meat is, at my suggestion, being maintained; and the reports are now being circulated once a month for the information of members of the Board. The question of market rent is but one of the many points bearing on the subject of market prices. It seems to me quite impossible for a sub-Committee of this Board to deal with so complicated and important a question as the food prices of the Colony which depends so much on the solution of many knotty problems, economic or otherwise, over which the Board has no control.

Hereditary Holdings Defended.

I should like also to take this opportunity of removing an impression created by Mr. Braga's address: that is, that the hereditary holding of market stalls is responsible for the "market ring."

a matter of fact a ring will always exist in a market so long as stallholders have an exclusive right of selling food stuff within a certain area known as the "Market Limit." Within that area market stallholders possess a monopoly and they soon found that it was to their interest to unite together and maintain high prices, whether they be new-comers or hereditary holders. Under the present market system it is quite conceivable that a ring of stallholders does exist.

The system of allowing hereditary holding in markets I consider is but fair and reasonable. For it is most inequitable, if not iniquitous, to take away a man's business and business goodwill immediately after his death and to sell it to the highest bidder without any compensation whatsoever, especially when he has established and carried on such a business for a number of years. If the Government were to insist upon carrying out the rule of revising market rents every 3 years those stallholders who cannot pay a higher rental would in consequence have their licences forfeited, and their stalls put up for public auction. There would be no lack of competitors for them in view of the virtual monopoly. The Government coffers would reap the benefit of such competition but the public would have to pay.

Better Market Facilities The Need. It is my firm belief that the revising of market rents is secondary to the more important question of better facilities for marketing in this Colony. For example, creating more small markets or better still the granting of more licensed premises for sale of food stuff which would do away with the "market limit" and encourage competition.

MR. WONG KWONG TIN THINKS COMMITTEES NOT HELPFUL.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin said: With your permission I should wish to make a few observations on the motion which has just been put before the Board.

It is, however, with reference to the appointment of a Committee to consist of you yourself, my Chinese colleagues and myself, that I cannot see my way to be in accord. It is not the personnel that I object to; for in truth, I can find (excluding myself) no better man to serve in such matters; but it is the necessity of forming a Committee that I query. In my connection with the Board I have had the honour of serving on numerous Committees and have not found that they have been particularly helpful. At best, a Committee can be a luxury, not a necessity. I suggest that the head of the Sanitary Department alone would be sufficient to deal with the matter; and he may if he wish refer more difficult cases to the Board.

Arising out of this question of rent adjustment there is an ominous problem to be faced. A natural consequence of our attempt to revise the rents would result in a corresponding attempt on the part of the stallholders to raise their prices.

The markets are the only places where meat may lawfully be sold and meat stalls have been known and on more than one occasion to have formed themselves into rings. That most of the increases in price may be directly traced to the efforts of these rings, there can be little doubt. We would thus be pursuing a bad economic policy if in seeking to augment the revenue of the Colony we simply succeed in raising the price of foodstuff in the Colony. In my opinion the only solution lies in price control. The time has come for legislation to provide for fair prices. It is my suggestion that when we launch our scheme of rent adjustment we should ensure that it will not prove a mere boomerang which will simply recur to the disadvantage of the public, whose condition we are seeking to improve.

I wish at the end of this discussion to give notice that I will introduce at the next meeting a motion "that this Board recommends that the legislation be introduced to provide for the regulating and control of food prices within the markets."

THE PRESIDENT'S CAUTION.

The President (Mr. W. J. Carrie) said he did not propose to say anything at all at present as he was new to the work of the Sanitary Board, and would like the opportunity to go into the matter with the Committee. He would like to say with regard to what the speaker had said, that there was no suggestion of putting up rents generally. If one stall had been held since 1911 for \$10 rental a month, and another stall of the same class had been put up for tender in 1914 and let for \$30 a month rental, the stallholder paying \$10 a month rental would not sell his meat any cheaper than the other stallholder paying the higher rent. He would, however, prefer to say nothing further on the subject at present.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The motion "That a Committee of this Board be appointed, composed of the President, and Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin and Dr. S. C. Ho, to inquire into the question of the readjustment of rents of market stalls and report to the Board" was put to the meeting and carried.

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ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.

THE 'MONTHLY CIRCULAR
FOR DECEMBER.

INTERESTING NOTES AND
COMMENTS.

The monthly circular for December of St. Peter's Young Men's Club contains an interesting review of past activities and also comments upon coming events, including a function in connection with the pending departure of the Vice-President of the Club, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

The circular states that the first Annual Garden Fete of the Club met with a good deal of success thanks to the energy and work of a large number of helpers. The total proceeds amounted to above \$2,100.00. The task of allocation has been left to the Finance Committee.

Removal Of Club House. The Club has once again to remove, and Executive Committee decided to rent No. 86, Bonham Road for the Club's headquarters. This building is annexed to the old Club House, which was headquarters when the Club first started. The entire house has been renovated and repainted. It is hoped, however, that in the future it may be possible for the Club to rent a room in the heart of the city. The Club is but a year old and it is first necessary to consolidate and establish ourselves before costly venture can be attempted.

Annual Meeting. It is proposed to hold the Annual Meeting of the Club at the end of January.

Dances And Whist Drives. The Entertainment Committee have arranged to hold a Dance in Lane, Crawford's Restaurant on Tuesday, December 5th. The music will be supplied by the "Titania Melodians" and the charge will be \$1.00, ladies by courtesy. There will also be a Whist Drive at the Cathedral Hall on December 16th.

Farewell To The Vice-President. On the 12th of December at 8.30 p.m. there will be a Social in the Club House to which all members and their friends are cordially invited. The object of this Social is to give members of the Club and the Church an opportunity of spending an evening with the Vice-President, Rev. H. Copley Moyle, who will be going home to England at the end of the month. The debt of gratitude which this Club owes to the Vice-President is a very large one. The support which he gave, when the formation of the Club seemed a hopeless one, is known only to the privileged few.

Christmas Services At St. Peter's.

The Church will once again hold a Midnight Communion on Christmas Eve (with special music and anthems) commencing at 11.30 p.m. On Christmas Day there will be Holy Communion at 8.00 a.m. and Choral Eucharist and Sermon at 11.00 a.m. Full particulars of Yuletide services will be found in the Church Monthly Leaflet. It is hoped that many members of the Club will be present at one of these services, and that all Communicants will Communicate on Christmas Day.

St. John Ambulance.

The Divisional Superintendent would be glad to receive names of any one desirous of joining the above.

Sub-Committee Meetings.

The following sub-committee meetings will be held in December:—
Dec. 7th.—Library sub-committee, 8.30 p.m.
" 9th.—Entertainment, 8.30 p.m.
" 13th.—Indoor Sports, 8.30 p.m.
" 14th.—Debating, 8.30 p.m.
" 22nd.—Refreshment, 8.30 p.m.
" 27th.—Executive Committee, 8.30 p.m.

The Finance Committee meets every Tuesday at 6 p.m.
(Continued on next Column.)

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY'S ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING.

MORE MEMBERS NEEDED.

The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Horticultural Society was held yesterday evening in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin presided and there was a fair attendance of members.

Addressing the meeting the Chairman said that the annual show held last year was quite a success as regards the quality of the exhibits, but stressed the point that the shows were very expensive to organise, the cost increasing every year. The funds of the Society had been reduced almost to vanishing point and the membership declined from 272 in 1923, 931 in 1924 to the low level of 137 in the current year. If the Society was to carry on it was necessary that membership should be increased to more than 300 as soon as possible.

The speaker paid a tribute to the retiring secretary, Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, who is due to leave the Colony in the near future and whose work during the past four years has been of inestimable value to the Society. This was recorded in the minutes.

Question Of Expenditure.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion, and the question of curtailing the expenses involved in connection with the shows was raised. One member said that as all exhibitors were sportsmen, it really mattered very little to them whether the prizes and souvenir trophies were costly. He suggested that this item should be reduced.

After further discussion, the Chairman said that he could not announce the date when the next show will be held, but there will be a Committee Meeting called in about a fortnight and members may then decide this question.

Election Of Officials.

After the reports and accounts had been passed, the following officials were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President: Mr. C. E. H. Beavis; Joint Secretaries: Messrs. J. A. H. Plummer and Andrew Tse; Treasurer: Mr. J. A. H. Plummer; Committee: Messrs. J. A. H. Plummer, L. Gibbs, P. S. Cassidy, C. E. H. Beavis, A. Murdoch, R. A. Dastur, J. E. Joseph, E. L. Sim, G. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Murray and Mrs. Aubrey.

Provisional Programme.

The provisional programme arranged for December is as under:—

Dec. 5th.—Debate in the Club House at 8.30 p.m. (probable).
" 6th.—Opening Dance at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8.30 p.m.
" 12th.—Social and Community Singing, 8.30 p.m.
" 18th.—Whist Drive at Cathedral Hall, 8.45 p.m.
" 19th.—Debate in the Club House at 8.30 p.m. on "That Young Men and Women to-day are less serious than they were 25 years ago."

CANTON GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

ADHERENCE TO KUOMINTANG.

A BILL TO AUDIT PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

BRIGANDAGE ON KWANGTUNG RIVERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

General Chang Fat Fui and other militarists and politicians now in power in Canton have made a public statement reaffirming their alliance to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. They also offer to re-enter the battle field against the North and strongly repudiate all reports that they are being secretly directed by "Reds."

The Canton Authorities believe that General Chan Cheung Po and other former subordinates of General Li Tsai Hsin will remain friendly to the present regime, adding that General Li himself is being invited back to resume charge of affairs. Only General Wong Shiu Hung is considered "an enemy of the Kuomintang."

A number of gunboats in Canton are supporting the present regime, and these remnants of the Canton Navy are being reorganized for the water defence of the City and its forts.

The s.s. *Feiyang*, flagship of the Canton Navy, which left for Swatow to rejoin the Kwangsi forces, has been ordered to South-east Kwangtung waters.

Traffic between Canton and ports along the principal rivers of Kwangtung, which was to be fully resumed some days ago, received a check when several of the tow-boats and junks sailing for the first time since the troubles of November 17th met with difficulties. Junks passing Shaho, Yungki, Dickhoi, and other places have been attacked by pirates and commandeered by irregular troops. It is feared that river traffic in Kwangtung will remain uncertain and hazardous until the present authorities in Canton City are able to take full control of the Province. The important ports of Kongmoon, Shuihing, and others are still in hands of militarists opposed to Canton and holding themselves at liberty to do just what they please.

Unemployed persons and casual labourers serving as union pickets are being closely watched to prevent further outrages of the kind recently attributed to them—namely, incendiarism, bomb explosions and murder, all of which followed the disbandment of the former boycott pickets. The unions have received a pretty strong hint to cease these activities, and to stop the enrolment of new members by peaceful persuasion.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEES' ABUSES.

Merchants in Canton agitating for the dissolution of the anti-British and the anti-Japanese Boycott Committees urge that the Committees have given no account of the "contraband" seized and sold; that the Committees have interfered with transit of goods from one part of the city to another which is a very different matter from preventing the import held up goods without cause or reason; and that the Committees have held goods without cause or reason; and that the Committees have failed to meet regularly for the transaction of business.

The Political Council in Canton are promoting a bill to appoint an auditing bureau. Those favouring the auditing of public accounts are giving prominence to the case of the manager of a private railway, who has been for many months charging his private expenses to the public. Public expenditure by officials now includes the purchase of five-colour slippers, \$4; embroidered pillow, \$5.60; and similar items.

INCENDIARISM IN CANTON.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

TWO THOUSAND COMMUNISTS RELEASED.

Since the 1925 strike pickets have been paid off, and turned out of the various "Free" boarding houses, they have been for the last few days setting fire to houses of prominent officials as an act of revenge.

The latest report to hand last night by passenger from the s.s. *Lungshan* was that the house of the Police Commissioner at Sai Kwan had been set on fire by the disbanded strikers. When the *Lungshan* left Canton, the house was still burning fiercely.

Another report was brought into the Colony that about 2,000 Communists were released from prison yesterday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Following the meeting of the Legislative Council to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, there will be a meeting of the Finance Committee when votes totalling \$259,144 for supplementary expenditure will be asked for.

Practically the whole of this amount—\$253,500—is required for the new Government Civil Hospital. It is proposed, as soon as the financial position of the Colony permits, to reconstruct the Government Civil Hospital and in connection therewith more land will be required. A favourable opportunity, it is stated, has occurred to acquire the site of the Diocesan Boys School on Bonham Road, and this sum of \$233,500 is required for such purpose. As far back as July, 1926, the Finance Committee agreed that this sum might be offered for the site.

Among other votes required are: \$2,000 for the Police secret service. The amount provided in the estimates was \$18,000. \$600 for the subsistence of prisoners. There has been a larger number of prisoners during the latter part of this year than had been estimated for. \$1,000 for light and electric fans for the police force. \$675 for repairs and renewals in the prison department. \$300 for miscellaneous stores for Imports and Exports Department. \$100 for other charges on the same department. \$60 for rent of Fire Brigade Stations. \$300 for sleepers for the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

TO-MORROW'S STREET SALE OF ROSES.

APPEAL TO GENEROUS PUBLIC OF HONG KONG.

As part of the annual "Drive" in aid of its funds, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will to-morrow hold a street sale of roses, for which the assistance of a large number of helpers has been secured.

It is hoped that the "Drive" will prove successful for the report for the year 1926 which we published a few weeks ago was a record of the splendid work of charity among the poor of this Colony, of which the Society may well be proud and on the strength of which it may with every confidence appeal to the generous and charitable public of Hong Kong.

The Bazaar Committee remind the helpers that the headquarters of Rose Day this year will be at Hotel Savoy, Ice House Street (through the courtesy of Messrs. A. and P. Leong Hing Kee, the proprietors).

Further Donations.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge further donations to the funds of the *Al Fresco Fête* on December 4th—
Mr. Woo Hay Tong \$100
Club Lusitano 100
Messrs. Gande, Price & Co., Ltd. 20
Sir Henry C. Gollan 10
Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern 10
Mr. W. W. Hornell 5
Mr. Ching Mun Sau 5
Mr. H. Rohn, manicure and shaving sets.
Messrs. British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., 4,500 cigarettes.
The Sincere Co., Ltd., toilet articles.

ALLEGED TRAFFICKING IN MORPHIA.

FORMER JOURNALIST COLLABORATES WITH THE POLICE.

STORY OF DEALS IN ARMS AND DRUGS.

Some interesting disclosures were made in Court yesterday morning when James Christie, a former Colonel of the British Army, and C. Blum were brought on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy on a charge of trafficking in morphia.

Mr. Leslie Ernest Haynes, formerly a reporter of the *China Mail*, through whose instrumentality the defendants were arrested, occupied the witness box for over an hour. When the Court rose at 1.15 p.m., his evidence was not finished and according to the prosecution, it would take another forty-five minutes to conclude the evidence-in-chief. Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask, for the defence, also intimated that his cross-examination of Mr. Haynes would take a considerable time.

Mr. Haynes mentioned that Christie had informed him that he was negotiating a big deal in arms at Saigon and that he had also sent a big consignment of heroin to Shanghai through a certain Mr. Jorge. Allegation was also made against Christie that he had received a telegram from Shanghai saying that "Overstocked-M" could be supplied at \$340 a kilo.

When the case was resumed yesterday morning, Mr. Leask for the defence, cross-examined at some considerable length the Chinese Police Reservist who had assisted Mr. Haynes in setting the trap for the defendants.

Witness said that he was introduced by the Police to Mr. Haynes on November 9th. He did not know the reason for it, and all he could say was that he was acting under Police instructions.

Mr. Leask: You understand English well?—Yes.

Mr. Leask: Did Haynes mention to the defendants that you were from the Straits Settlements?—I did not hear it.

Mr. Leask: Now, come on. Did Mr. Haynes mention that you had come from the Straits Settlements?—I only heard Mr. Haynes say that I understood Malay.

Mr. Leask: Do you speak Malay?—A little.

Mr. Leask: Did the first defendant (Christie) speak to you in Malay?—A few words.

Mr. Leask: Why did he speak to you in Malay?—I don't know.

Mr. Leask: I put it to you that most of the conversation was carried on in Malay?—No. Christie asked me in English if it was "morph" I wanted.

Mr. Leask: I put it to you that the words "morph," "morphine," "dope" or other similar words were not used to you?—The word "morph" was used twice.

Mr. Leask: Have you ever dealt in oil?—No.

Mr. Leask: Were you not asked to buy oil—2,500 cases per month and at \$3.50 per case?—No.

Mr. Leask: Did you understand the conversation in English between Haynes and Christie?—Yes.

Mr. Leask: Did you hear anything about "Long Life" oil?—No.

Mr. Leask: You said that you paid \$300. What was that paid for?—For 10 kilos of morphia.

Mr. Leask: Then why was that not put on the receipt?—No answer.

Mr. Leask: Was that money paid for Mr. Blum's expenses to Shanghai?—No.

Mr. Lindell: That does not exclude the alleged deal.

Mr. Leask (continuing): Did they try to hide anything from you?—No.

Mr. Leask: I put it to you again that the conversation you had with the defendants in the presence of Mr. Haynes referred to a deal in oil?—No.

Mr. Leask: Were you not put forward by Mr. Haynes as a man who was going to open agencies throughout South China for oil?—No.

How The Trap was Worked.

Mr. Haynes was then called to the witness box and his evidence disclosed how the Police trap was worked. Describing himself as a schoolmaster at St. Joseph's College and residing at St. George's Hotel, Mr. Haynes said that he was engaged in journalism at Shanghai for three years and had come to Hong Kong on September 1st last year. It was in Shanghai that he first met Christie.

Witness met Christie again in September of this year in the lounge of the King Edward Hotel. Christie beckoned to witness and when Mr. Haynes went over to his table, defendant gave him his address and told witness that he wanted to speak to witness particularly.

Two days after this encounter, witness went over to Kowloon where Christie was staying at the Victoria Gardens. They conversed for about an hour, but most of the time Christie was telling witness about an "arms deal" he had on hand. Reference was also made to a sale of heroin, and witness was asked if he could get in touch with some Chinese buyers. Christie was alleged to have told witness that he had a large stock of heroin on hand and that the price was cheap.

Defendant also said that he had sent a consignment of heroin to Shanghai quite recently by a man named Jorge. That night witness went home and deliberated on the proposition put to him by the defendant. He, however, decided that the proper course for him to follow would be to inform the Police, and this he did on a Wednesday.

After Mr. Haynes had laid the matter before Mr. T. H. King, Director of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Christie left for Swatow but before leaving he wrote to Mr. Haynes giving his address in Swatow. Acting on Police instructions, witness wrote to defendant, and received a reply on November 2nd. The letter was sent from Canton. This letter witness placed in the hands of Mr. King. On November 4th, Mr. Haynes received another letter from Christie saying that he had returned to Hong Kong and asked the witness to call on him at Kowloon.

Further Discussion On Drugs.

Witness went there on November 5th and found Christie alone. Defendant spoke to witness about the "arms deal" again. The conversation gradually drifted back to the subject of drugs. Christie was alleged to have told Mr. Haynes that he gathered from a newspaper's report of a seizure of drugs at Shanghai, that the consignment in question was one which he had sent up by the man named Jorge. Defendant then asked if witness had any prospect of securing a buyer for the morphia and told the witness that the price was \$330 to \$340 a kilo. It was the first time that morphia was mentioned.

Continuing, Mr. Haynes said that he had asked the defendant whether morphia was the same as heroin. To this the defendant said that the Chinese would not know the difference. Witness was told that he may quote the buyer \$300, or \$310 or \$320 a kilo and that the defendant would split the difference with him.

Arms And Morphia.

On November 6th, Christie and Blum called on the witness, and the witness said that that was the first time he met the second defendant. Blum spoke perfectly good English, and the mysterious "arms deal" was again mentioned. But in the course of that interview Christie was alleged to have produced a telegram, in code, from his pocket to show to witness. He also handed witness a translation of the telegram which purported to read "Overstocked M 540 Hong Kong Dollars." The telegraphic address was "Khan Sahib" and the defendant was alleged to have said that that was only one of his numerous "code addresses."

Christie also told witness that as the transaction of such a business could not be carried out in a hotel, he had rented an office. He also said that he had secured a very private office right at the end of Nathan Road and gave the address as No. 480.

Disappointed.

After reporting the interview to the Police, Mr. Haynes went to see defendant the same evening. Witness did not bring any buyer with him and this disappointed Christie. Christie said that he might have to go to Saigon in connection with the "arms deal" and that he had particularly wanted some of the morphia "moved" before he went.

Mr. King (prosecuting): You noted quite well that Christie said "morphia" and not oil?—Witness: What oil? I never did.

Continuing, Mr. Haynes said that he had told the defendant that the prospective buyer was in Canton and would not be available until the next day. At that interview Christie, Blum and a Burmese named Karim Din were present. Witness was also told by Christie that they always referred to the Burmese as "Mr. K." This Mr. Kay was assigned to the job of an interpreter by Christie. Witness also said that the office was fitted out with the idea of impressing people. It was furnished in a typically Chinese style.

On November 9th, Mr. Haynes received instructions from the Police to meet Det. Sergt. Baker at Glenale at 8 p.m. He went there and was introduced to Mr. A. M. Chinese Police Reservist. From there, witness and the Chinese went over to Kowloon, but found both of the defendants out. Witness left a note to Christie saying that he was much disappointed at finding him out particularly as he had brought a buyer with him.

(Continued on next column.)

THE ANTIMONY REGULUS CASE.

FOUR MEN GAOLED FOR THEFT.

TWO OTHERS STILL ON TRIAL.

The long drawn out case, against four Chinese charged with the theft of 31 slabs of antimony regulus from the godowns of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., and against another two charged with aiding and abetting was again brought before the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Four of them were tried for the theft at Mr. R. E. Lindell's Court. The defendants pleaded guilty but the first man, who was the ring-leader, said that after he had been dismissed from the employ of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., he was induced by the other three to commit the theft.

The Magistrate said that he could not accept his story, and after Mr. L. D. Turner, for the prosecution, had told the Court that the first defendant was the only man who knew that the antimony was stored there, and that it was his opinion that the larceny of the slabs was all planned by him, his Worship sentenced the man to four months' hard labour. The other three received a sentence of two months each.

The antimony which was sold to the Yee Woo shop had all been recovered. These four prisoners were then taken over to Major C. Willson's Court where the other two were being tried for aiding and abetting them.

The first prisoner, the ring-leader, gave incriminating evidence against the second defendant saying that it was through his assistance that he had gained entrance to the godown and that the goods were stolen with his assistance.

These two defendants were represented by Messrs. Horace Lo and F. H. Losby respectively and the case against them was again adjourned until next Tuesday.

INDIAN TAILOR ROBBED.

ALLEGED THIEVES ARRESTED AT MACAO.

An Indian tailor named Inam Din charged two of his compatriots yesterday at the Kowloon Magistracy before Mr. W. Schofield with stealing 33 pieces of cloth from his store.

It was stated that he went out on business leaving the shop in charge of Sheikh Habibullah, the first defendant, and two Chinese *jokis*. The defendant was alleged to have sent away the Chinese, dismantled the electric lights and made away with the piece goods. The second defendant was charged with aiding and abetting him.

Defendants were arrested in Macao and when they were brought back to the Colony, some rolls of the cloth were found at No. 14, Reclamation Road. The case was set down for hearing on December 9th.

A Chinese General.

As a result of this Blum went over to see witness the next morning with a letter from Christie. Blum also said that Christie was very sorry at not seeing witness and that he was out with a Chinese general in connection with the arms deal. Witness then told Blum that the buyer was very keen to do business and had asked for samples. To this Blum replied "Christie has samples right enough, but he is very cautious and will not produce it unless he is sure of the bond *fides* of the buyer."

When asked, witness said that when mentioning samples, the actual word "morphia" was not mentioned. Then on November 11th, at about 10 a.m. Christie rang witness up over the telephone.

Mr. Lindell: Could you recognise his voice?—I was thoroughly satisfied that I was talking to Christie.

Mr. Lindell: What satisfied you? After a long silence witness said that Christie had referred to the letters, etc., and that he had said "Pa Pa" talking. Christie had signed one or two letters with "Pa Pa."

Acting under instructions, witness and the Chinese bogus buyer went over to Christie in Kowloon. Blum was also there. After introducing the buyer to the defendants as Yee Siu Um, witness said "Here is my friend as promised and you must trust me as to his *bond fides*. He is a brother of my former pupil. Christie then went straight to the point and asked the bogus buyer "You want morphia?" On getting an affirmative answer Christie named three different brands and stated that the price would be \$300 a kilo.

In the meantime, Mr. Kay came in and acted as interpreter. The bogus buyer and Christie started to bargain over the price. At this stage the Court adjourned until 11.30 this morning.

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A SPLIT IN THE CAMP OF THE HANKOW LEADERS.

GENERAL CHANG FAT FUI AND MR. WU CHIE FEI ACCUSED OF COMMUNISTIC TENDENCIES.

"FLAT DENIAL" BY MR. WANG CHING WEI.

GENERAL TAN YEN KAI'S OPINION OF THE CANTON "COUP."

"THE MOUNT WILL NOT MAGNIFY INTO A MOUNTAIN."

MARSHAL FENG YU HSIANG'S TROOPS NOW PRESSING FORWARD TOWARDS SOUTHERN SHANSI.

The Hankow leaders, all of whom are now supposed to be Nan-king followers, seem to be busier squabbling among themselves than in putting right what Tang Seng Chi was supposed to have left all wrong. They are reported to have divided into two camps, one of whom favour loyalty to the Nanking Government while the other wants to establish an Extraordinary Commission in charge of "all Party (Kuomintang) affairs in Hupeh and Hunan."

General Tan Yen Kai, who probably knows as much about Mr. Wang Ching Wei's political manoeuvres as any one else, likens Canton's recent coup to "a mountain which need not be magnified into a mountain."

Marshal Feng's forces, under General Han Fu Chu, are reported to have encountered the Shantung troops at Weifai, Northern Honan. Another body of Feng's troops are now moving towards Southern Shansi.

HANKOW LEADERS' DIFFERENCES.

(Wah Tai Yat Pau.)

SHANGHAI, November 29th. The Hankow leaders are now splitting into two camps; one camp favouring the subordination of the Hankow regime to the Nanking Government while the other wants to establish an Extraordinary Commission in charge of "all Party affairs in Hupeh and Hunan."

Mr. Wang Ching Wei in correspondence with Mr. Wu Chie Fei, a Kuomintang leader, flatly denied the accusation that General Chang Fat Fui and General Wong Kie Cheung were identified with Communism.

GENERAL TAN'S VIEWS.

(Wah Tai Yat Pau.)

SHANGHAI, November 29th. General Tan Yen Kai reported Party affairs at an official meeting at Nanking. He said that fundamental differences of opinion among different cliques in the Kuomintang had been satisfactorily settled so that it was highly probable that the preliminary meeting of the 4th Kuomintang Conference would be realised according to arrangement. With regard to the problem created by the recent coup d'etat in Canton, he considered it was a petty obstruction to the unification of the Kuomintang because of the fact that it was caused by a small group of militarists seeking to satisfy their local ambition and that, therefore, "the mountain would not magnify into a mountain."

WHAT SHANSI TROOPS ARE ATTEMPTING.

(Wah Tai Yat Pau.)

SHANGHAI, November 29th. Shansi troops are attempting to retake the Pingching Pass, and heavy attacks have been unsuccessfully made.

CHINA, JAPAN AND AMERICAN BANKERS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, Nov. 29th. Chang Ts. Lin's chief of staff, Yang Yu Tung, interviewed by Foreign pressmen this morning, declared that he did not know whether the American bankers' loan to Japan for the South Manchuria Railway had been signed, but he considered it provocative to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. They had enough Japanese material to influence Manchuria already without a loan. When the Chinese people learned that the Japanese designs in Manchuria were being supported by American bankers and people, so it was very ill-advised for American bankers to court the hostility of the Chinese.

GERMAN FLIGHT. ANOTHER MISHAP AT HORTA.

VENTURE ABANDONED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HORTA, Nov. 29th. Herr Junker in the seaplane D1200, when rising on a total flight this morning, lost the port floaters and stanchions. The flight to Newfoundland has been abandoned and the seaplane will be shipped back to Germany.

ON "PUSSYFOOT" JOHN-SON'S FARM.

DISMANTLED STILL SEARCH FOR BOOTLEGGERS.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

SMITHVILLE PLATS, Nov. 29th. A dismantled still, consisting of fourteen 200-gallon copper boilers, coils, and other apparatus, was found in a clump of trees on "Pussyfoot" Johnson's farm near here. The Police are searching for the bootleggers.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPANESE RAILWAY MATERIAL.

PRE AND POST WAR TIME COMPARISON.

ELOQUENT FACTS.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. Reference to the extent to which Great Britain had, independently of any international agreement, reduced her forces in recent years was made in a public speech by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks last night. He pointed out that Britain was the only country in the world which had abolished conscription immediately the war ended. In 1914 the British Navy had 41 battleships; to-day we had 12. We had 133 destroyers in 1914; now we had 89. In 1914 we had 80 cruisers; to-day we had 37. In that way we had given testimony of our desire and our intention of disarmament. When war began we had a total of ships of war of various kinds amounting to 2,500,000 tons of shipping. At the end of the war we had 3,500,000 tons, but to-day we had under 1,500,000 and to-day they numbered 100,000. The Minister emphasised that in practice Britain had been in the forefront of the nations who had settled dispute by arbitration and to-day Britain had 30 arbitration treaties with different countries. The British Government, he declared, were doing their utmost to reduce armaments and its policy was entirely devoted to the maintenance of peace. But in view of the reductions already made and the responsibilities which rested on the British forces in all parts of the world it was actually exceedingly difficult in existing circumstances to make further changes.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ALGERIA.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE. NIGHTMARE SCENES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, Nov. 29th. Sixty Europeans and hundreds of natives perished in the floods at the town of Mostaganem, not Moslem as previously stated. The flood swept the town with a roar and at a speed of a hundred miles an hour carrying everything before it. Citizens were peacefully sleeping when the burst conduit discharged an overwhelming torrent in the main square. Houses collapsed like castles of cards and whole families were swallowed up. In forty-five minutes the rushing waters, the Law Courts and sixty large buildings, leaving a ravine sixty feet deep. Native houses were swept away like chaff and hundreds of occupants disappeared. It is believed that owing to a timely telephone warning not a single inhabitant remained in Perreux when the flood overwhelmed the town.

TROUBLE ON THE IRAK FRONTIER.

SHEIKH OF KOWEIT RECALLED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BASRA, Nov. 29th. The Sheikh of Koweit has been urgently recalled from a visit to Basra, owing to the advance of a large force of Wahabites, under Feisal-ed-Dowish, against Koweit. Every effort is being made to cope with the emergency with the tribesmen on the Koweit frontier. It was previously reported that Feisal-ed-Dowish had concentrated 5,000 troops on the Irak border, following a dispute over the construction of a police post at Nasiriyah, which Feisal-ed-Dowish's forces attacked on November 14th, killing and wounding five policemen and 12 labourers. British bombing planes recently have been closely watching the frontier.

CHINA'S SURTAXES.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. In the House of Commons the question was asked as to the position regarding Washington surtaxes in China. Mr. Lockyer Lamspon replied: "The Washington surtaxes are being levied and paid by all nationalities at all ports with the following exceptions: At Shanghai surtaxes on wines and rolled tobacco are not paid by the Japanese and Americans and at Antung and Dairen surtaxes are not paid on goods in the hands of the Japanese. The levy of these surtaxes is in accordance with the policy advocated by the British Government in the memorandum of December 18th, 1926, and therefore British authorities in China do not intervene to prevent their payment."

JAPANESE RAILWAY MATERIAL.

LARGE ORDERS WITH BRITISH FIRMS.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. The London representative of the Japanese Railways Ministry has announced that large new order for railway material, exceeding £500,000 in value, have just been placed with British firms; and he believed others would follow.

AVIATION IN AUSTRALIA.

RAPID PROGRESS.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. The High Commissioner for Australia, Sir Granville Rynne, referred in a speech at the dinner to the winners of the Schneider Trophy and to the progress of aviation in Australia. There were in Australia 3,000 miles of air routes and in the course of survey. The mileage covered last year was 540,000 and nearly 11,000 passengers were carried. The Commonwealth Government had increased its subsidy for service by £200,000, making a total of £100,000.

EGYPT'S PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

R.A.F. MACHINES OFFERED TO COMBAT IT.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. The services of the Royal Air Force machines have been offered to the Egyptian Government to combat the plague of locusts, which is causing great damage in certain parts of Egypt.

INDIAN REFORMS.

MOSLEMS IN FAVOUR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CANBERRA, Nov. 29th. The Indian session of the Trades Union Congress, at which British Trades Union Congress delegates were present, has passed a resolution to demand the revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, a 48-hour week, and to boycott the Statutory Commission. "Enough Of Non-Co-Operation." There is a distinct cleavage in Moslem opinion in Bengal with regard to the proposed boycott of the Statutory Commission. Sir Abdur Rahim is said to be considering a re-affirmation of his retraction of a previous declaration to support the commission. Mr. Ghuznavi, a former Minister and president of the Central National Moslem Association, has declared unequivocally in favour of cooperating with the commission. "We Moslems have had enough of non-co-operation," he states.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 29th. It is announced that Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., will be unable to take up his duties as a member of the Indian Statutory Commission, as his doctor has told him that his health will not allow him to undertake a prolonged visit to India. Mr. Walsh has not yet formally resigned, but he has told Lord Birkenhead of the circumstances. It is understood that Lord Birkenhead is considering the appointment of both Houses of Parliament must be sought before a change can be made.

Labour Party's Nominee.

At a Labour Party meeting this morning it was decided to nominate Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, who was Postmaster-General in the Labour Government, to succeed Mr. Walsh as a member of the Indian Commission.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Mr. Stephen Walsh Unable To Go To India.

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. Acting on his doctor's orders, who have advised that his health would not permit of his undertaking protracted work in the Indian climate, Mr. Stephen Walsh, one of the Labour members of the Royal Commission on Indian Reform, has been compelled to withdraw. It is understood that his position on the Commission will be filled by Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, who was Postmaster-General in the Labour Government.

DISARMAMENT.

U.S.A. AND RUSSIA PARTICIPATING.

GENEVA ASSEMBLY AGAIN TACKLING THE PROBLEM.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. Most of the delegates representing the 26 countries participating in the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, which resumes its work to-morrow, have now arrived at Geneva. For the first time in the history of the Preparatory Commission all the Great Powers including two non-members of the League the United States and the Soviet Union will take part in its work, the Soviet representatives sitting in the Commission for the first time. Among the resolutions of the Assembly and Council relating to disarmament which will come before the Commission is one providing for the establishment of a Security Committee which will consist of the representatives of all States, members of League sitting on the Preparatory Disarmament Commission Other States which are not members of the League but which are represented on the Commission being invited to take part in the work of the Security Committee if they so desire. This committee will deal with political problems of disarmament while the Preparatory Commission confines itself to the more technical aspects. The Assembly also decided that the first Conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments should be convened as soon as this preparatory technical work has been completed.

THE AMERICAN FARQUHAR GROUP.

NEGOTIATES A BIG DEAL WITH THE SOVIET.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 29th. The Soviet Government and the American Farquhar Group have concluded an Agreement for a Six Year Loan of G.\$40,000,000 for the reorganisation of the Karkyev Metallurgical Combine in the Donetz Coal-Basin. The Soviet are to spend 50,000,000 roubles on the project, and the contract provides for the conversion of the loan into a 20 year loan in the event of conversion within 14 years. The Farquhar Group will receive concessions to undertake the works in South Russia.

VICKERS' ARMSTRONG FUSION.

SCHEME ENDORSED BY SHAREHOLDERS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 29th. Armstrong's shareholders have endorsed the scheme of fusion with Vickers, the Chairman declaring that fusion was urgently necessary. He announced that the amount to be written off in respect of capital adjustments and losses would be at least £11,000,000 sterling. Vickers' Armstrong Ordinary shareholders ratified the agreement, and Vickers debenture holders also agreed to amalgamation, only a small minority voting against it. (A wireless message of November 19th stated:—

A new Company is to be formed to take over the naval shipbuilding and heavy and special steel and armament works of these two great firms. It will have a capital of £21,000,000 and will be called Vickers, Armstrong, Ltd. The Chairman, will be Sir Herbert Lawrence, Chairman of Vickers, and a prominent banker. Ten other factories are nominated—four by Armstrong's and six by Vickers. The new company comes into operation on January 1st.

Agreement By The Shareholders.

LONDON, Nov. 29th. Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth's shareholders have endorsed the scheme for fusion with Messrs. Vickers. The chairman, declaring that the fusion was urgently necessary, announced that the amount to be written off in respect of capital adjustments and losses would be at least £11,000,000.

Messrs. Vickers' and Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth's ordinary shareholders have ratified the agreement for a fusion of the two firms. Messrs. Vickers' debenture-holders have also agreed to the amalgamation, only a small minority voting against it.

H. MORRIS'S DIVORCE.

GRANTED DECREE "NISI."

NO DAMAGES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 29th. In the Divorce Court Hayley Morris has been granted a decree nisi on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with Mr. Dudley Wood of Park Lane, London, for whom damages were claimed. The charges were formally denied. Counsel for the co-respondent at the outset stated that as far as he was concerned the only issue was that of damages. Counsel for the wife said that he was not in a position to put his client into the witness-box to deny adultery. The jury did not consider that any damages should be forthcoming. The Judge ordered that the decree nisi should not be drawn up immediately and the question of the wife's maintenance would be mentioned later.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, was asked to-day in the House of Commons whether his attention had been called to the grave position between Poland and Lithuania. Mr. Locker Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying, said: "The Government have watched with grave anxiety the growing tension between Poland and Lithuania. They are, however, relieved by the fact that the Council of the League of Nations is about to examine this question at Geneva and they trust that a settlement may result which will restore friendly relations between the two States. They have no confirmation of the alarmist rumours which have appeared in the Press and are confident that neither Poland nor Lithuania will be so unwise as to take any rash action while deliberations of the League are pending. The Polish Government have, indeed, just assured the Powers represented on the Council of the League that they have no designs against Lithuanian political independence and territorial integrity and that they only desire restoration of normal relations and termination by Lithuania of the state of war which she maintains against Poland."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 29th. In the House of Commons, reply to Mr. A. C. N. Dixey, Mr. G. Locker Lampson said that the Government had watched with grave anxiety the growing Polish-Lithuanian tension. They were most relieved at the fact that the Council of the League of Nations was about to examine the question; and trusted that a settlement would result, restoring the friendly relations of the two States. They had no confirmation of the alarmist rumours in the press, and were confident that neither country would be so unwise as to take any rash action while the deliberations of the League were pending. He concluded by quoting the Polish Government's note on the matter, which he said had been sent to the Powers represented on the Council of the League.

To Come Up At League Council Meeting.

GENEVA, Nov. 29th. The Baltic affair will come up at the League Council meeting next week, on consideration of a note from Lithuania accusing Poland of warlike intentions. The Lithuanian note specifically charges Poland with repressive measures against the Lithuanian schools in the Vilna and Grodno districts. The simultaneous presence here of Marshal Pilsudski, of Poland, M. Valdemaras, of Lithuania, and M. Litvinoff, representing Soviet Russia, who are thus able to converse privately, it is hoped will prove a safety valve.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

SATISFACTORY RETURNS FOR LAST WEEK.

Four cases of enteric, one of which proved fatal were reported last week. Three were Chinese and one Indian. There was also one case (Chinese) of diphtheria which proved fatal, and two deaths from influenza. On Monday one British case of cerebro-spinal fever (imported) and one Chinese case of enteric were notified.

BRITAIN'S FILMS' BILL.

STATEMENT BY LORD PEEL.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, Nov. 29th. The second reading of the Cinematograph Films' Bill was carried in the House of Lords last night. Lord Peel (First Commissioner of Works) said the Bill was an attempt to free Great Britain's industry for the education of the rising youth which, as the result of the war, had been hampered by adverse conditions. It was not an exclusive bill and it would give ample opportunity for exhibition of foreign manners, customs, habits and thoughts. Four-fifths of the whole range of exhibition was left open to the enterprise of the foreigner.

STOPPED BY THE TIBETANS.

PARTY OF FOREIGNERS REPORTED SAFE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, Nov. 29th. It is officially learned that it is now established that a party of foreigners stopped by the Tibetan authorities at Magchuka, northward of Lhasa, about a month ago, consisted of an American, Mr. Plymire, of the Assembly of God Mission, a Briton, Mr. Mathewson, of the China Inland Mission, and a German doctor, Dr. Filchner, who is a well-known explorer. It appears that the Tibetan officials were very anxious to prevent the party from entering Lhasa, and proposed to conduct them to Ladakh en route to India. This effectively disposed of the fears that the party were murdered on the Tibetan border, but hitherto no news of their arrival in India has been received here. The party consisting of the families Macleod and Duncan, whose safety was feared for in September, are officially reported to have crossed the border from China and to have arrived safely in Burma.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SMASH.

THE LOCOMOTIVE CONDEMNED AT INQUEST.

The inquest on the 13 people who lost their lives in the Severn railway accident on August 24th has been concluded at Severn.

Mr. New, the coroner, in summing up, said: "The chief engineer and the chief mechanical engineer have both said that an engine could run on the track at 70 miles an hour without danger to anybody. Therefore if the engine and the track were in perfect condition, and eliminating the question of speed, there would have been no accident and these people would have been alive."

There must be some mistake somewhere. With all due respect to the chief engineer and the chief mechanical engineer there is a question of whether they took a rather too favourable view of the departments under their control, and whether in one case the mechanical engineer underestimated the damage the engine did to the track and whether the chief engineer underestimated the deterioration of the track. After an absence of seventy minutes the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death and added: "The cause of the derailment is not proved by the evidence. We do not consider that this class of engine known as the River type is suitable for fast traffic on account of its rolling on this track between Duntun Green and Severn."

We desire to exonerate the driver and fireman from all blame.

BACK TO GOLD BRAID.

FRENCH ARMY'S PLAN TO AID RECRUITING.

PARIS. Brilliant uniforms for the French Army are to be restored gradually as funds permit, according to a decision arrived at by the French War Council. With the reduction in the time of compulsory service to one year, the French Army has to rely on a large number of voluntary re-engagements, and it is realised that bright colours and gold braid still form a very considerable attraction to the men. The first troops to be issued with new ceremonial uniforms will be the African regiments.

The future service uniform of the metropolitan army will probably be khaki, and this change will be introduced as soon as the present stock of horizon-blue uniforms is exhausted.

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MOTORING NOTES

A Weekly Review dealing with Matters of Interest to all Local Motorists.
Motor Notes—New Morris Programme—Six-wheeled Motor Fire Engines—Mr. Ford and Rubber Production—
Instruments and Accessories—100,000 Miles Record of a Ford—A Gold Chassis in Paris.

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MODEL "70" 6 CYL. DOUBLE SLAVE VALVE.

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An Owner writes: "My Willys Knight has gone 140,000 Miles and has never given me a minute's trouble. This car has had very hard usage and every mile has been a hard one. At 135,000 miles I became anxious to see just how it was wearing inside, so I had the pan taken off. The sleeves were perfect, as was every other part of the engine, which showed no wear at all."

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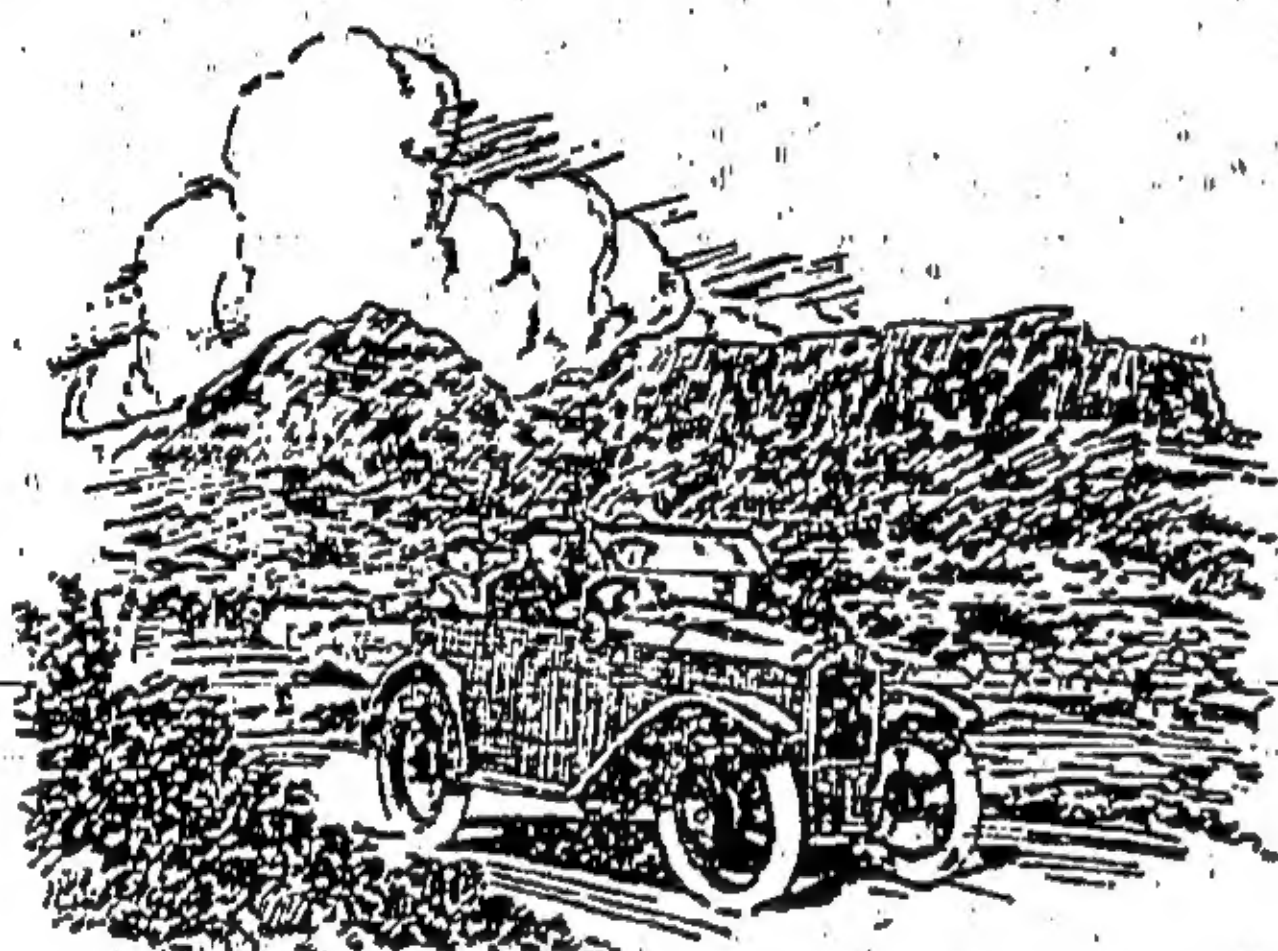
THE POPULARITY OF DUNLOP

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MOTOR NOTES.

"RANJI" AS MOTORIST.

Amongst the numerous Indian potentates whose fleets of high-class cars fill the ordinarily enthusiastic motorist with unmitigated envy, is H. H. The Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawangan, whose latest choice is a 20 H.P. Rolls-Royce, with a special torpedo touring body by Thrupp & Maberly Ltd., of Devonshire House, Berkeley Street, W.1. Needless to say the appointments of this car are of the most exquisite quality, and it reaches the highest possible standard in the coachbuilders' art.

His Highness is perhaps best known under his former name, as K. S. Ranjitsingh—perhaps even more still as mere "Ranji"—his prowess as a University, County and England cricketer spread round both hemispheres.

FORD CAR KEEPS ON THROUGH RAIN AND STORM.

A 1925 Ford touring car recently proved its dependability in what is referred to by Mrs. Isabelle Smith, Los Angeles, as "the worst rain and wind storm Southern California has ever known."

For miles the car was driven through water of a depth sufficient to cover the running boards, but the engine continued to function without a miss. During the drive of sixty-five miles, according to Mrs. Smith, the Ford passed two hundred cars stalled on the highway because of the water that poured over the road.

The car was carrying a thousand pounds, but in spite of load and high water it made the sixty-five mile drive on 2 1/4 gallons of gasoline.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CAR COACHWORK.

Fabric coachwork for cars, which has been popular in European countries for many years, is now making great headway in England, writes our London correspondent. This type of coachwork is particularly suitable for Colonial requirements. It is extremely durable, its light weight permits of increased speeds, it reduces the drudgery of car cleaning to a minimum, and it is equally serviceable for town use or touring.

Although fabric coachwork has been used in England for some time on cars of the "fly-weight" class, it is only recently that important manufacturers of luxury cars have adopted this type of bodywork. This is a matter of interest to motorists in this country since the firm responsible for the most outstanding example of high-class fabric coachwork at the recent London Olympia Show was The Arrol-Johnston & Aster Engineering Co.

A NEW 70 CWT. CHASSIS.

The latest addition to the Associated Daimler range of commercial chassis is a 70 cwt. model designed for fast operation.

It is fitted with an Associated Daimler 33/40 h.p. engine, which develops over 45 h.p. at 1,500 r.p.m. The frame is of ample length to allow a large capacity body to be fitted without excessive overhang.

The standard tyre equipment consists of 220 x 120 solids, single front, twin rear, but provision is made for fitting pneumatics, either 38 in. x 6 in. or 38 in. x 7 in.

The gear-box is of the spur type and gives four forward speeds, the ratios being—

1st	5.00
2nd	2.97
3rd	1.7
4th	Direct
Reverse	6.32

The rear axle worm reduction is 7 1/2:1.

BRITISH BUSES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Associated Daimler Company, Ltd., of Southall, Middlesex, have supplied several large fleets of buses for service in the principal cities of South America.

The Chassis are marketed under the trade mark ACLO in that country, and are gaining a firm hold on the market, being widely spoken of in the highest possible terms.

(Continued on next column.)

NEW MORRIS PROGRAMME.

THE BIG 15.9.

DETAIL IMPROVEMENTS.

In their programme for 1925 Messrs. Morris Motors (1925) Ltd. cater still further for their Export clients. For example, the 11.9 h.p. Cowley is now available with a full (58 in.) track as well as the higher powered Oxfords—an addition which will be most welcome to motorists who seek maximum economy over rutted country roads. Further, larger tyres are now fitted on the Cowley chassis, 28 in. x 4.95 in., as against 27 in. x 4.40 in. previously—an improvement which still further increases the riding comfort.

Apart from these features, however, a new type has been introduced for 1925—the 11.9 h.p. Morris-Oxford, which gives the roominess of the accepted Morris-Oxford standard, and incidentally offers the low running and upkeep costs of the 11.9 h.p. Morris-Cowley. There is no doubt that these models will be extremely popular in certain quarters.

In a different category, and belonging to the big car class, comes the recently introduced 15.9 h.p. Morris-Oxford. It is known as the "Road-or-Track" car, and, as the phrase implies, is built to stand up to years of really arduous country work. It is in fact a special Morris breed produced for this purpose, but besides being a real "go anywhere" car it possesses notable beauty of line and inbred refinements. The Morris Co. reports a very lively interest in this car in many parts among men whom business takes "way out" as well as round and about in a city.

Of special interest to retail and wholesale business men are the very smart Half-Ton Delivery Vans and the practical Travellers' Cars. Firms using motor transport should certainly examine the advantages of these vehicles, which have such a big demand in England owing to their outstanding economy.

Amongst the detail improvements may be cited the addition of a new attractive coachwork colour (beige) to the standard range from which choice may be made; one-piece windcreens on closed cars; automatic windscreen wipers fitted as standard on all except the lowest priced 2-seater car of the range; adjustable front seats, on all 4-seater cars with increased room to rear seats in the Cowley; leather upholstery now standard on the famous 14/28 h.p. Morris-Oxford Saloon; and improved tool-boxes on all models.

When one sees the 1925 models and considers them in the light of the still lower prices at which they are sold, when one adds the value which meets the eye to the all-important quality hidden from view in the Morris chassis, one realises what a wonderful organisation the Morris plants have become.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MOTORING ORGANISATION.

At mid-day, on September 1st, the membership of the Automobile Association passed 350,000.

Every A.A. member is a direct subscriber, the Association having no affiliation arrangements with other motoring bodies. It is, therefore, the largest organisation of motorists in the world, with a membership steadily increasing at the rate of 50,000 per annum.

A RELIABILITY TRIAL IN NEW ZEALAND.

In an exceptionally strenuous reliability trial of 300 miles held recently in the Wellington district of New Zealand, a 498-cc. Twin-Port New Hudson and sidecar, privately entered, gained fifth position. This was the highest award for any British machine, either solo or sidecar.

The first four places were secured by big 10 H.P. American machines with more experienced riders, but the representative entry of 82 starters included many other well-known British machines.

6-WHEELED MOTOR FIRE ENGINES.

FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Many fire brigade officers have encountered the difficulty of getting their powerful motor fire engine sufficiently close to the scene of a large fire in a country district, owing to the soft and uneven ground to be negotiated, and on several occasions when it has been attempted such safe ground has been unable to sustain the weight of the machine with its complement of men and gear, and the wheels have sunk deeply, causing difficulty and delay.

To overcome such difficulties, two Thornycroft type "A3" rigid six-wheelers, with fire equipment by Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, recently have been supplied to a British Government Department for special fire-fighting work, and are of considerable interest.

The chassis in each case is the standard Thornycroft "A3" type with special continuous-drive power take-off from the gear box, the fire equipment being as follows—

The self-priming fire pump carried in the rear is of the reciprocating type capable of delivering quantities ranging from 400 gallons per minute at a pressure of 75 lbs. per square inch to lesser quantities up to and exceeding 200 lbs. pressure.

An automatic by-pass is fitted enabling shut-off valves to be used or to function when the water supply is small.

The body work of the vehicle is of mahogany, the main box forming the driver's seat, and accommodation for nine other men and about 2,000 feet of canvas hose and other fire brigade gear. Above this is mounted an hydraulic hose-reel, accommodating three 60-foot lengths of hose with branch pipe and nozzle. A Merryweather light ladder, in two sections to extend to a total height of 30 ft. with hand rope raising gear, is carried above the machine on iron supports.

A complete electrical lighting and starting equipment is provided, operating two head lights, two side lights and one rear light.

Each of the four driving wheels of these vehicles is fitted with twin pneumatic tyres.

A GOLD CHASSIS IN PARIS.

FASCINATING ERSKINE 6 EXHIBIT.

For the first time in the history of the Paris Motor Salon, a "cut-out" chassis, plated in 24 carat gold and valued at \$20,000 was exhibited.

The Gold Chassis was a genuine chassis of the "little aristocrat" of motordom, The Erskine Six, and was being shown in Paris for the first time.

The chassis and all attachments were plated in 24 carat gold. The engine, which had been cut open, had been specially finished, inside and out, in coloured enamels and observers were afforded an excellent opportunity to view the internal workings of the power plant.

The total value of the gold used in plating the chassis was placed at approximately \$10,000.

The total number of units or pieces in the chassis which required gold plating amounted to 2,031. There were 25,149 square inches of surface plated and the rate of deposit was approximately one grain to the square inch.

Before the plating process was begun, an Erskine Six chassis, selected at random from the Erskine Six assembly line, was prepared for plating. Each individual part was given a high polish. Then the entire frame and all parts were subjected to a heavy brass plating process, more than 100 hours of skilled labour being required for this work alone. The gold plating process required more than 500 hours of skilled labour. In addition 5500 hours were consumed in the enameling of the motor in the chassis.

After the plating had been completed the chassis was assembled with great care so that no surface would be scratched. Then every part was oiled and wrapped in cotton flannel. The completely boxed chassis weighed approximately 1,700 pounds.

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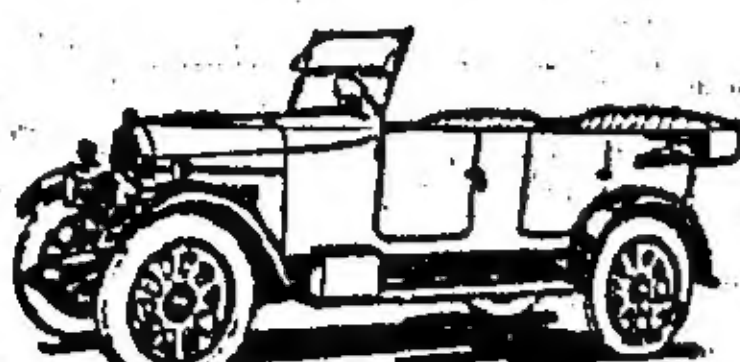
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9/20 H.P. 4-Seater Tourer
9/20 H.P. 4-Seater Saloon
14/40 H.P. 2-3 Seater with Dicky Seat
14/40 H.P. 5-Seater Tourer
14/40 H.P. 5-Seater Saloon
14/40 H.P. 1 Coupe with Dicky Seat



5/20 H.P. 4-Seater Tourer.
Other Models of 30/55 H.P.
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MOTOR CYCLES. The 349 H.P. O.H.V. "Sports" Motor Cycle is particularly suitable for riders overseas. The engine possesses a wide margin of power, and the entire construction is of the strength necessary for use on indifferent roads. The low saddle position gives exceptional stability and confidence to the rider.

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FISK

MOTERING NOTES

(CONTD.)

MR. FORD AND RUBBER PRODUCTION.

HIS BRAZILIAN SCHEME.

A good deal has been heard of late of Mr. Ford's plans to produce the rubber required by the gigantic motor industry of which he is the founder and the following article in the *Manila Times* should be of interest:

Henry Ford has challenged the rubber monopoly of Great Britain by embarking upon a rubber producing venture which is as stupendous in its field as his automotive activities have been in the field of manufacturing.

Ford's desire to equip his automobiles with Ford-grown rubber may free the United States and the non-British remainder of the world from dependence upon rubber produced under the control of Great Britain.

So tremendous is this latest undertaking of the Ford organization that Henry Ford probably has no expectation of living to see the project even half way advanced toward realization.

Through the agency of his son, Edsel, Ford has embarked upon a rubber production scheme involving between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 acres. Ford's rubber domain is in the valley of the Amazon State of Para, Brazil, and bounded on three sides by mighty rivers. To the west is the famous River of Doubt.

Ford was 64 years old last July 30th. He will be 71 when the first of his plantation trees in the valley of the Amazon begin to produce rubber in useful quantities. Wild rubber, of course, is available in the area now but the announcement of the Ford entry into the business of rubber production indicated that planted trees were to be the ultimate source of its gum.

With the millions of acres now available to him, Ford is confronted with the fact that so far no single company ever has planted more than 30,000 acres to rubber in a year. Planting at a rate of 20,000 acres a year, 50 years would be required to create a 1,000,000-acre plantation—and Ford has three and perhaps four times that acreage to be developed.

No accurate estimate can be made of the amount of rubber which the Ford acres are capable of producing. The world produced 220,000 tons last year of which the United States was the greatest buyer. Seven acres frequently is accepted as the area required to produce a ton of rubber. On that basis, 4,000,000 acres would produce more than 500,000 tons.

There are American rubber plantations in the Far East, in Dutch and British areas. From the Philippines Islands there is sent something less than 500 tons of rubber to the world markets each year. This is produced by several small firms, but there has been no major development of the tree in the islands. The Firestone tract is on the western coast of Africa, thousands of miles by sea from the consumers of the United States.

100,000 MILES RECORD OF A FORD.

VETERAN OF 1906.

What is the life span of a Ford? Do some live to see a grand old age? To what do they attribute their longevity?

Charles Krueger, a farmer living on Star Route, 18 miles east of the city, applied for an automobile license at the First National Bank. It was just an annual matter-of-fact occurrence for him and he sensed nothing unusual when he made his demands known to the teller. Letting his thoughts idly wander as to what the amount of his next cream check would be and what would be best to plant in last year's potato patch, he was aroused by the looks of blank astonishment on the teller's face. It isn't every day that a teller is privileged to make out a license for a machine like Mr. Krueger's and thereby hangs a tale.

It soon became generally known to interested bystanders that Mr. Krueger possesses a most remarkable Ford. A Ford, that has besides the usual well known qualities, an enviable mileage record and an exceptionally long and well lived life. Years have stolen nothing from her and she still goes on in the same happy carefree manner. One turn of her crank and she's "arin' to go with Mr. Krueger, who is the salesman for the noted Ward products, on his various routes.

Way back in the "covered wagon" days of Fordism, 1909 or thereabouts, "Lizzie" as she is affectionately known, became a finished product and made her debut with No. 438 emblazoned on her engine plate. It is not definitely known what happened before her departure for fields unknown, but something must have lent a guiding hand to her present state of "one Ford in millions." Perhaps Mr. Ford sent her off with his parental blessings, perhaps she was made under a lucky star, perhaps she was born with a golden spoon in her mouth; infinite other possibilities may have held her from the boneyard and enabled her to continue, as in her youth, to "run and hit on all fours."

"Age cannot wither her nor custom stale her infinite variety." "Lizzie" served four years and ran 100,000 miles without a hitch for her first master and was sold to Mr. Krueger in 1913 for the moderate sum of \$75.00. Certainly a bargain, for the Ford has continued to give the same old reliable service year in and year out and with her marvelous record it is difficult to say what her end will be. She may yet bring fame and might sing for a vaudeville tour or enter the races at the State fair, and it is a well known fact that Henry Ford has a decided fancy for antiques and a 1909 model T Ford, one of the first standard makes of cars that have ever put on the market, should prove a valuable addition to complete a museum of "Fords in their infancy."

Mr. Krueger for several years past has made an annual trip to the Ford agency and has inspected some of the 14,000,000 and more of her modern and up-date sisters who have come into existence since "Lizzie's" day and he has always come away with the same thought that "old faithful" is still good for another season. Meanwhile the Ford looks on with a benign satisfaction sighing and looking unutterable things.

Weather conditions have no effect upon her, she runs winter and summer, Mr. Krueger never maltreats her, and knowing quite a bit about cars, having at one time operated a garage at Lambert, Minn., he takes a great deal of pardonable pride in and fully appreciates his Ford which seems to have for its highest ambition, "Fords come and Fords may go but I'm going on forever."

TEN SPEEDS IN ALL.

A California student has built himself an automobile from the parts of ten different makes. The freakiest feature about it is its seven forward speeds and three reverse speeds.

INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR THE INVETERATE SMOKER.

On the modern car efficient instruments and accessories as opposed to mere decorative gadgets play an important part, and often add considerably to the comfort of the driver, particularly on long runs. As manufacturers of motor accessories "par excellence," the name of S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., is almost a household word. On the firm's stand at the Olympia Motor Show were the latest developments in speedometers, clocks, carburetors, direction signals, air filters, spot-lights, lighting and starting equipment, to mention but a few of their products.

To the inveterate smoker, the "Smith" wireless lighter appeals strongly, as it does away entirely with the use of matches and their attendant dangers. In its latest form an important addition has been incorporated in this useful little accessory. A "make and break" has been made in the base of the lighter which, under the action of the thermostatic metal, breaks contact when the correct heat has passed through to the element. Thus the possibility of burning out the detachable element by depressing the switch for too long has been eliminated.

The question of silence in the operation of wind-screen wipers is important as the continual "buzz" or "groan" of a noisy instrument can be exceedingly annoying. These charges, however, cannot be levelled against the "Smith" instruments. Further, to increase the driver's field of vision, the firm have introduced their Dual Wiper. In this an auxiliary blade is coupled direct to the existing wiper. The fixing of this addition is very simple and the two large arcs effectively clear the screen. This results in additional comfort, both for passengers and driver, at the same time eliminating many risks resulting from restricted vision with the ordinary type of wiper.

Cooling Water.

It is a well-known fact that internal combustion engines do not reach their maximum efficiency until the cooling water has reached a certain temperature, and during the period of warming up there is a considerable waste of fuel and running efficiency. From time to time various steps have been taken for controlling the heat. These have mainly consisted of devices for controlling radiator shutters by hand, or thermostats actually incorporated in the water circulation. The new "Smith" "Governor" automatic shutter is controlled by thermostatic metal and is absolutely automatic. By its

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITION RESULTS.

Captain's Cup.

The tie for the Captain's Cup, November, was won by D. J. Gilmore (92-14=78), on the replay with F. Cowherd (98-13=80).

Bogey Pool.

The Bogey Pool, November 26th-28th, was won by A. Lench all square.

Other scores:

D. G. Bruce 1 down.
A. E. Lissaman 1 down.
Capt. W. Davison 4 down.
D. J. Gilmore 4 down.
There were 24 entries.

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3. Intelligent mechanics, especially trained at the Ford factories, will handle this new equipment which assures that all repair work will be accurately and efficiently performed.
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THE INTERPORT CRICKET DINNER.

MERRY MEETING LAST NIGHT AT HONG KONG CLUB.

POST PRANDIAL ORATORY.

The Interport Cricket Festival in Hong Kong was wound up last night, when the Interport Cricket Dinner in honour of the visiting teams from Shanghai and Malaya took place at Hong Kong Club.

About 140 were present, the dinner being followed by a number of capital speeches, scintillating with humour and repartee, especially from the Captains of the Shanghai and Hong Kong teams, Mr. R. Sutherland, who proposed the Guests, and H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, who replied.

Promptly at 8 p.m. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government arrived, accompanied by his A.D.C. (Capt. Whyte) and Private Secretary (Capt. B. R. Forster). As he entered the precincts of the Club the band of the K.O.S.B. played the National Anthem.

Mr. F. C. Hall (acting Chairman of the Hong Kong Club) presided, and at his table were: H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), Mr. N. J. A. Foster (Captain of the Malaya Team), H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., Commodore J. E. Pearson, C.M.O., Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shearson, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett (Captain of the Shanghai Team), His Honour Sir Henry Gollan, O.B.E. (Chief Justice), Mr. T. E. Pearce (Captain of the Hong Kong Team), Group-Captain E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C., R.A.F., the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes.

During the evening the Interport flags were handed over.

The Speeches.

Proposing the toast of the Shanghai, Malaya and Hong Kong teams the Chairman said the series of matches just concluded would rank as one of the most successful in the history of triangular Interport contests in the Colony, more particularly from Hong Kong's point of view. (Laughter and applause.)

The weather for Hong Kong had been particularly kind, and the hard programme had been carried through in a spirit of friendly sportsmanship worthy of the highest traditions of cricket. (Hear, hear.)

They had not wanted for thrills. The finish of the Hong Kong and Shanghai match was as fine as that of a year ago and he thought he was correct in saying that those two games were amongst the most exciting ever witnessed on the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground. Last year Shanghai won but this year the gods favoured Hong Kong.

The Chairman made reference to those "two hardy annuals," Capt. Barrett and "Tom" Pearce, both of whom played in the triangular contests held in Hong Kong in November, 1904, twenty-three years ago. Capt. Barrett then appeared for the Straits, as the team was then called. That, he thought, they would all agree, was a wonderful record, and that they had not yet done with cricket was shown during the past ten days. The Chairman added that they were all most grateful for the excellent sport afforded and they owed a great deal to their visitors who had made that entertainment possible by coming so far and giving up so much of their time. (Applause.)

The Chairman coupled with the toasts the Captains of the three teams, Captain Barrett, Mr. Foster and Mr. Pearce.

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

Shanghai's Reply.

Capt. Barrett, in a very witty reply, expressed his thanks for the invitation extended to Shanghai and said that whilst they appreciated it he wanted Hong Kong to understand that there was an invitation still awaiting them in Shanghai. Having come to Hong Kong in two consecutive years, Shanghai now wanted Hong Kong to go up two years running. He understood that the records of Interport matches between the two ports showed that Hong Kong was now two matches up, and he surmised that in 1929 they would be all square. (Laughter.)

Capt. Barrett expressed great regret at the absence of their old friend, "Dick" Hancock, and then proceeded to refer to the reception he personally received after returning to the pavilion last Saturday week. That reception would always remain in his memory as one of the nicest things that had ever happened to him on the cricket field. He felt that what he had done had appealed to his enemies as well as his friends and that he might just as easily be playing for Hong Kong or Malaya as Shanghai. That would remain with him as one of the most pleasant recollections he had had of any little success he may have achieved at cricket. (Applause.)

Capt. Barrett paid a tribute to his own team and said he was just as proud of them in defeat as if they had won. "We have heard a good lot of rot in the newspapers," he went on, "about the luck of the game. Cricket could not be the game it is if it had not a certain amount of luck in it. I cannot say we had any more luck than any other side, but it is just possible the accident to Ollerlessen on Tuesday afternoon made a difference. But the rest of it is all in the game and I have personally no complaints to make."

The speaker made mention of the fine innings of Pearce and expressed his pleasure at meeting his old friend "Johnny" Foster in Hong Kong. Mr. Foster's antecedents, he said, were well known to all of them. "I have had the pleasure of playing with six of the Foster brothers and I might say I have had to run a jolly sight further for the other brothers than I had for this one. (Laughter.)" "Johnny" Foster is a member of probably the most distinguished family in English cricket.

Speaking of the Australians visit to Malaya, Capt. Barrett said that every cricketer in the Far East watched and awaited the results with the greatest interest and he was greatly pleased when Malaya, under the captaincy of "Johnny" Foster succeeded in defeating the Australian visitors. The Australian team went to Malaya on a sort of educational tour to teach the people there how to play cricket, but they returned knowing more about cricket than when they arrived. (Laughter.)

"I do not know that I have any remarks to make about your wickets," Capt. Barrett added. "Having made a few runs on that wicket by accident, I should perhaps be out of order in commenting upon it, but I am perfectly prepared to agree with anything Mr. Foster may say on the subject." (Laughter.)

The matches which they had just witnessed had been played as cricket should be played. The game against Hong Kong was even more enjoyable than last year, when, if he might say so, with all due respect to their friends, there was something "fluky" about Shanghai's victory. There had been no fluke about the match just concluded.

In conclusion, Capt. Barrett expressed on behalf of the Shanghai team their gratitude for all that had been done for them. Hong Kong's kindness and hospitality had been wonderful and he wanted to assure them that they very much appreciated it. He hoped that next May and also the following May they would give Shanghai the opportunity of attempting to repay them. (Applause.)

For Malaya. Also replying, Mr. N. J. A. Foster (Captain of the Malaya team) said they had been kind enough to put the defeat of the Malaya team down to various causes. The truth was, however, that the Malayan team had played very bad cricket. If they had not played any cricket themselves, however, they had had plenty of opportunity of seeing that magnificent game between Hong Kong and Shanghai, in which respect he wished to pay a tribute to both teams and to congratulate them on the very fine way they put up. The innings of Capt. Barrett was a masterpiece, and it would be difficult to find anything in the Far East to defy it.

Mr. Foster went on to pay a high tribute to "Tom" Pearce for pulling off the match in the way he did, and for his magnificent performance. The only person who did not seem to be worried, the speaker continued, was "Tom" Pearce. Personally, he thought it was about the finest thing a man could do, captain a side and win the match as it was won.

It had always been one of his ambitions to come to Hong Kong with a team, and it had now been his pleasure to do so. He expressed the hope that as last year, Hong Kong would visit Malaya next year and that the visit would become a regular feature. He regretted that Shanghai were so far away and that it was not possible for them to send a team down.

Mr. Foster went on to thank all the clubs and individual members for the hospitality extended. "The Far East had a reputation for hospitality, but after visiting Hong Kong he thought it would be "God help those who went to Shanghai." The speaker also thanked Mr. Pearce for his personal hospitality, and also Mrs. Pearce for the hospitality she had extended to the ladies of the side.

In conclusion, Mr. Foster again expressed regret that they had been unable to produce better cricketers from Hong Kong and ventured to hope that Malaya would visit Malaya next year.

Hong Kong's Opinion.

Replying on behalf of the Hong Kong team, Mr. T. E. Pearce (the Captain) expressed his gratitude on behalf of the winning team for the hospitality the Hong Kong Club had extended to them that night. They were honoured by the presence there of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and of H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, and he also thanked them for the great deal of time they had spent in watching them play cricket. He had heard some people call it a waste of time to watch cricket, but he entirely disagreed with those people. They who saw the match finish between Hong Kong and Shanghai last Tuesday must have felt that it was a good tonic; if not, well they wanted galvanising or something. (Applause.)

Mr. Pearce went on to say that it had been the custom of the Captain of the Home side to review the game, and he proposed to follow the usual procedure. Capt. Barrett had said something about luck. "Well, what he had seen of the game, it appeared that if it had kept a dry wicket the result would have been very different."

Mr. Pearce went on to pay a high tribute to Capt. Barrett's remarkable record of 148 out of a total of 240. That accomplishment, continued the speaker, was one of the finest exhibitions of cricket he had seen. Capt. Barrett's record was one of the best.

Mr. Pearce expressed congratulations to Stokes on his bowling, and said that one of the turning points of the game was Allison's slogging. After further congratulating the Shanghai team, Mr. Pearce paid a tribute to the way in which Capt. Barrett had allowed, and in fact insisted upon, after his accident, returning to the side. That action pleased him very much.

Referring to the Malayan side, Mr. Pearce thanked them on behalf of the local cricket fraternity for sending a side up to Hong Kong, and said that there was undoubtedly cricket in their side. If the team had been here a few days longer and able to get used to one another, the result might have been different. The speaker went on to congratulate various members of the Malayan team, particularly Ford and Richards.

The Critics Criticised.

Referring to the Hong Kong side, Mr. Pearce suggested that critics should leave their criticism until later. Critics had a great deal to say about people who made their 50 and 60 runs, but there was something more to be said, in his opinion, for *esprit de corps*, and that had counted a great deal in the present tourney with regard to the Hong Kong team. He knew Sayer did not care a rap what the papers said about him, but he (the speaker) thought his fielding at cover point was very good, a run saved was a run saved. He also suggested that Ramsey, another man the critics wanted to kick out, had done very well. He thought it would be better if newspaper critics would keep their criticism until afterwards. After all, he thought, if they started to pick a team again to-day, it would be difficult to change the present Hong Kong. (Applause.)

Another man who was wise as to refer to was Fincher, who was a player who would play for many years to come. Mr. Pearce also referred to Dale's fielding, Hankey's batting, and Dobbie's bowling. Altogether, he concluded, the side was excellent, and he thanked them very heartily for the way in which they had all supported him and helped to win the tourney.

He was also acting President of the Hong Kong Cricket Club, and he regretted that "Dick" Hancock was not there with them that night. At the same time he was with them in spirit. He (the speaker) had received several telegrams from "Dick" Hancock, for which he was very grateful.

They were also grateful for the excellent way in which everyone had responded during the cricket festival.

The Guests.

The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr. R. Sutherland and was received with musical honours.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, responding, said they were all proud that Hong Kong had won and were none the less proud in that they had such extraordinary fine material to defeat. During the past week business had been at a standstill. Even the wheels of Government had ground slowly. (Laughter.) Hong Kong cricket week, he thought, provided a very fine tonic for them all. Shanghai and Malaya should not feel at all surprised that they had been defeated. The Hong Kong team was a combination of all the talents. There were represented the Navy the Army and the Civil Service and last but not least commerce in the afternoon form of Mr. Pearce. As one who had keenly enjoyed the week's cricket he wished to express thanks to all who had taken part and given them such a fine exhibition. (Applause.)

The flags of the defeated team were later handed over to the Hong Kong Captain amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CRICKET.

TIP AND RUN ON THE CLUB GROUND.

AN INTERESTING AND ENJOYABLE GAME.

MR. R. ABBIT INJURED.

Not having had enough cricket in the last eight days, enthusiasts among the various interport teams and some of their ardent supporters played a match yesterday, the respective teams being captained by Lieut. Dale, R.N., and Captain Congdon.

The match was full of interest and somewhat unusual. No bowler was allowed to bowl more than three overs in succession; any batsman who played a maiden over was out; any batsman who had the temerity to make 50 was also out. The result was a very sparkling display of full blooded cricket and it is understood that Captain Congdon's side won although no one seemed very sure on the point. The scores are omitted by request.

Mr. R. Abbit took part in the game but unfortunately, in endeavouring to pursue the ball into Queen's Road, he omitted to consider the presence of the railings and had to retire for repairs. This leads us once more to consider the desirability of introducing the electric hare into Hong Kong.

GARRISON KNOCK OUT COMPETITION.

QUEEN'S BEAT R.A.O.C.

Playing in the second round of the Hong Kong Garrison Cricket Knock Out Competition yesterday on the Indian Recreation Club ground, the Queen's Regiment beat the Royal Army Ordnance Corps by 55 runs.

For the winners, who batted first, Taylor hit out freely for his 82 runs, which was just over half of his side's total score.

The R.A.O.C. were dismissed for 87 runs. Elbourne (Queen's) was the most successful bowler of the day, taking 5 wickets for 17 runs. Laks (R.A.O.C.) had 3 for 25 runs.

Queen's.			
Bartley, c Moeck, b Hale...	8		
Bryant, c Hale, b Laks...	1		
Taylor, st. Greenaway, b Hale...	82		
Manley, c and b Laks...	7		
Rowbottom, run out...	27		
Elbourne, c Pepper, b Hale...	0		
Hibbert, b Bryant, b Hale...	1		
Diss, c Butterfield, b Bryant...	2		
Bramley, b Hale...	2		
Keen, not out...	8		
Hutchins, c Greenaway, b Laks...	0		
Extras...	4		
Total...	123		

Bowling Analysis.			
	B.	M.	R.
Laks	7	1	25
Elbourne	0	0	40
Burger	4	0	25
Corbett	2	0	10
Bryant	4	0	18

R.A.O.C.			
S/Sergt. Greenaway, c Bartley, b Elbourne...	4		
Pte. Laks, b Bryant...	5		
Q.M.S. Butterfield, c and b Elbourne...	5		
Sergt. Major Hale, c Hibbert, b Bartley...	13		
S/Sergt. Waterfield, c Taylor, b Bartley...	4		
S/Sergt. Pepper, c Hibbert, b Elbourne...	13		
Pte. Bryant, c Keen, b Bryant...	4		
L/Corpl. Gordon, c Diss, b Elbourne...	0		
L/Corpl. Burger, lb.w., b Bryant...	4		
Q.M.S. Moeck, not out...	7		
Pte. Corbett, c Keen, b Elbourne...	2		
Extras...	3		
Total...	87		

Bowling Analysis.			
	B.	M.	R.
Elbourne	9	5	17
Bryant	8	1	28
Bartley	2	0	6
Rowbottom	2	0	15

OBITUARY.

VETERAN AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Adelaide, Nov. 28th. The death is announced of Mr. George Giffen, the veteran Australian test match player.

Musical Programmes.

During dinner, the band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, by permission of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Officers, played an excellent programme of selections.

A capital programme of musical items was contributed to by Messrs. H. E. Gardner, H. Glover, H. G. Barnes, D. W. Leach and E. W. Hamilton, and Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Bedells, R.N.

The accompanist was Mr. George Grimble.

Departure Of Teams.

The Shanghai Team boarded the s.s. *President Cleveland* at a late hour last night for Shanghai, and the Malaya Team leave to-day on board the Blue Funnel liner *Sarpedon* for Singapore.

THE F.A. CUP.

RESULTS OF 1ST ROUND PROPER.

DRAW FOR SECOND ROUND.

The First Round Proper of the Football Association Cup was played on Saturday at Home, but the results, as cabled by Reuter, only came to hand late last night.

They are as under: Durnham City 1, Wrexham 1. Bradford City 0, Workington 0. Rhyll Ath. 0, Wigan Boro. 3. Darlington 4, Chesterfield 1. Shirebrook 1, Tranmere Rovers 1. Halifax Town 3, Hartlepool 0. U. 0. Spennymore U. 1, Rotherham U. 1.

Nelson 0, Bradford 3. Denaby U. 2, Southport 2. Gainsborough 2, Stockton 0. Shildon 1, New Brighton 2. Crewe Alex. 2, Ailington 2. Accrington S. 2, Lincoln City 3. Carlisle W. 2, Doncaster R. 1. Stockport C. 3, Oswestry Town 2. Rochdale 8, Crookston 2. Exeter C. 9, Aberdare and Aberaman 1.

Bath C. 2, Southall 0. Kettering Town 2, Chatham 0. Merthyr T. 0, Charlton A. C. 0. Torquay 1, Crystal Palace 3. Bristol R. 4, Walsall 2. Coventry C. 2, Bournemouth and Boscombe 2.

North Fleet C. 0, London Caledonians 1. Northampton T. 8, Leyton 0. Poole 1, Norwich C. 1. Gillingham 3, Plymouth A. 1. Newport U. 1, Wellington T. 0. Newcourt C. 0, Swindon T. 1. Hford 4, Dulwich Hamlet 0.

NOT PLAYED.

The following matches have yet to be played in the first round proper, having been abandoned or postponed.

Aldershot Town v. Queen's Park R. (abandoned through fog). Botwell Mission v. Peterborough U. (postponed). Luton Town v. Clapton (abandoned).

THE 2ND ROUND DRAW.

The draw for the second Round, to be played on December 12th, has been made as under:—

Gainsborough v. Lincoln C. Bradford City v. Spennymore or Rotherham U. Bradford v. Southport. Crewe or Ailington v. Stockport. Durnham or Wrexham v. Carlisle. Darlington v. Rochdale. Tranmere R. v. Halifax T. New Brighton v. Rhyll. Coventry or Bournemouth v. Bristol R. Gillingham v. Southend U. Luton or Clapton v. Poole or Norwich C. Merthyr T. or Charlton A. v. Kettering. Swindon T. v. Crystal Palace. Botwell Mission or Peterborough and Fetton v. Aldershot T. or Queen's Park R. Northampton T. v. Watford or Brighton. Exeter v. Hford. London Caledonians v. Bath C.

WALES DEFEAT ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Nov. 28th. Playing at Burnley to-day before over 30,000 spectators, England were defeated by Wales by two goals to one in the International. [This is England's second International defeat this season, having lost on October 22nd at Belfast, Ireland winning by two goals to nil.]

HOCKEY.

PUNJABIS BEAT HONG KONG HOCKEY CLUB RESERVES.

An interesting game of hockey on the Marina ground yesterday afternoon between the 5/2nd Punjab Regiment and the Club 2nd XI, ended in favour of the Punjabis by two goals to one.

The winning goal was scored in the second half. Howell scored the only goal for the Club in the first half.

ARMY HOCKEY MATCHES.

The following Hockey matches have been arranged for the Army by the South China Command Sports Board:

Dec. 1st, 3.30 p.m., v. 5th/2nd Punjab Regt.
Dec. 8th, 3.30 p.m., v. Combined Team, 5th/2nd Punjab Regt., and H.K.S. Bde., R.A.
Dec. 10th, 3.30 p.m., Opponents not yet decided.
Dec. 15th, 3.30 p.m., Opponents not yet decided.
Dec. 20th, 3.30 p.m., Opponents not yet decided.
Jan. 5th, 3.30 p.m., Opponents not yet decided.
Jan. 11th, 4 p.m., v. Hong Kong Hockey Club.
Jan. 16th, 4 p.m., v. Royal Navy.
Jan. 23rd, 4 p.m., v. Royal Navy.
Jan. 25th, 4 p.m., v. Hong Kong Hockey Club.
* These games are in the 5th's Shield competition.

CHESS.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Buenos Aires, Nov. 29th. The 34th game between Capablanca and Alekhine has been adjourned until Tuesday, though Capablanca is of opinion that he will be bound to resign, Alekhine thus becoming champion.

M.C.C. WIN AGAIN.

ORANGE FREE STATE DEFEATED.

BIG SCORE BY HOLMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

After defeating Griqualand West at Kimberley by an innings and 75 runs, the M.C.C. team proceeded to Bloemfontein where they beat the Orange Free State by an innings and 164 runs.

The scores were:—Orange Free State 102 and 236; M.C.C. 592 for 7 wickets, declared. Holmes played an innings of 279 not out, the highest individual score of the English touring team in South Africa.

BRITISH CRUISERWEIGHT TITLE.

MOODY WINS ON POINTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Nov. 28th. Ted Moore of Plymouth and Frank Moody of Wales weighed in this afternoon, well under 12st. 7lbs. for to-night's twenty-round British Cruiserweight Championship at the National Sporting Club. Gipsy Daniels, the holder, recently relinquished the title.

Moody outpointed Moore.

LATER.

WIN FOR PHIL SCOTT.

DELIVERS A "KNOCK OUT."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Nov. 28th. Phil Scott meets Monte Munn, the American heavyweight, in a ten-round contest at St. Nicholas Arena, New York, to-night.

Scott knocked out Munn eight seconds before the finish, having had much the better of the fight throughout.

LATER.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

BRITISH PARTICIPATION NOT AFFECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Nov. 28th. The British Olympic Council, at a meeting held in London to-day, decided not to allow the matter of the disagreement on the broken-time payment question to affect British participation in the Amsterdam Games next year.

The decision is in accord with a message received on November 12th:—

A meeting of the British Amateur Sports governing bodies in London unanimously passed a resolution strongly disapproving of payment for broken time.

No further announcement was obtainable from the delegates, who are understood to be sworn to secrecy regarding the effect of the foregoing resolution on participation in the Olympiad.

The delegates also passed a resolution that the next Olympic Congress should ensure that control by the committee be directly responsible to deriving power solely from Congress, and also that British individual sporting bodies be entitled to participate in the games providing that the international governing body of that particular sport is opposed to broken time.

The general opinion is that Britain will support the games after registering these protests.

LOCAL RADIO TEST.

An experimental wireless concert, consisting of Brunswick records and two items by Signalmen Spedding, was broadcast yesterday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, the test being under the auspices of the Hong Kong Radio Society.

ALLEGED SPIES IN FRANCE.

FOUR PEOPLE ARRESTED.

MILITARY DOCUMENTS STOLEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, Nov. 28th.

Four persons, whose names have not been divulged, were arrested following enquiries by the French Criminal Investigation Department, in connection with the leakage of information regarding national defence.

It is alleged that the arrested persons were in the employ of a foreign spy organisation and that they stole documents from the military authorities at the Versailles garrison.

Paris, Nov. 29th.

The arrested are two printers, a taxation official and a soldier. No official information is given with regard to the foreign country concerned.

SAKLATVALA AND INDIA.

WHY A MISCHIEF-MAKER'S PASSPORT WAS CANCELED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

London, Nov. 28th. Answering a question in the House of Commons, Lord Winterton stated that Mr. Saklatvala's passport to India was cancelled because, when in India early in the year, he made speeches of a nature which led the Government of India to apprehend a breach of the peace if he returned to India.

These apprehensions were confirmed by the fact that Saklatvala after his return to England wrote a preface to an anonymous pamphlet dwelling on the use of force by Chinese Nationalists. In this preface he urged the Indians to go and do likewise.

In July Saklatvala telegraphed congratulating the Indian who recruited a body of armed volunteers styled "the Republican Army of Nagpur." This man was subsequently convicted of sedition.

FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTY SENTENCED.

SOLDIERS INCITED TO DISOBEDIENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, Nov. 28th. The Communist Deputy, M. Doriot, was sentenced in absence to one year's imprisonment for inciting soldiers to disobedience with the object of fomenting anarchist propaganda.



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Pres. Pierce ... Wed., Dec. 13th
Pres. Taft ... Wed., Dec. 27th
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Pres. Harrison ... Sun., Jan. 1st, 8 a.m.

Pres. Monroe ... Sun., Jan. 15th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson ... Sun., Jan. 29th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren ... Sun., Feb. 12th, 8 a.m.

Pres. A. Adams ... Dec. 4th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Dec. 18th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce ... Dec. 8th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Dec. 12th, 6 p.m.

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ANDRE LEBON ... A	4th Nov.	7th Dec.	3rd Jan., 1928.
CHENONCEAUX ... A	18th Nov.	21st Dec.	17th Jan.
ANGERS ... B	2nd Dec.	4th Jan.	31st Jan.
DARTAGNAN ... A	18th Dec.	18th Jan.	14th Feb.

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HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE

(ORDERS BY THE HON. E. D. C. WOOL, CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE)

CHINESE COMPANY.

Strength.

The following members of the Chinese Company have been passed out as efficient in Part I:—

Constables R.9 Li Man Shing, R.28 Chan Ping Fan, R.31 Kai Shun Mark, R.36 Ngan Chi On, R.40 Ng Chi Lau, R.55 T. C. Woo, R.59 Yeung Kwan Sui, R.63 Lo Ming Tai, R.68 Lawrence S. Y. Wong, R.67 Chow Ching Chiu, R.68 Lam Sun Yuen, R.69 Kwong Loong, R.70 Francis Man Chong Wong, R.71 Wong Chun Fuk, R.72 Marius Woo Fok Hong, R.75 Ip Ping Chi, R.77 Pun Hon Yin.

Commandment.

Constable P.C. R.18 Hwang Hong Yeh is commended by the C.S.P. for prompt and correct action in searching and arresting a Chinese found to be carrying seditious literature. The man is detained pending deportation proceedings as an undesirable.

Equipment Officer.

P.C. R.8 Tso Tsun On is appointed Assistant Equipment Officer to date December 1st, 1927.

INDIAN COMPANY.

Strength.

The following members of the Indian Company have been passed out as efficient in Part I:—

Constables R.90 Ahmed Khan, R.220 R. P. Ghildie, R.239 Noor Mohammad, R.243 Ujagar Singh.

FLYING SQUAD.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong section on Thursday, December 1st, will start from Central Police Station as usual at 3.15 p.m. sharp.
Dress: Khaki.

GENERAL.

Part III. Musketry.

The following Police Reservists will attend at the Kennedy Road Revolver Range in multi on Sunday, December 4th, at 10 a.m. sharp for instruction in revolver shooting under Inspector H. J. Paterson:—

15 men to be detailed by O.C. Chinese Company.
8 men to be detailed by O.C. Indian Company.
15 men to be detailed by O.C. Flying Squad.

Police Training School.

Classes for instruction in Part II. of training course will be held at the Police Training School under Inspector H. J. Paterson on Thursday, December 1st, and Tuesday, December 5th, commencing both evenings at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

Training Part I. (Squad Drill).—All members of the Police Reserve who have not yet passed out as efficient in Part I. will parade in multi at the Central Police Station for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises under Sergeant R. J. Hunt as follows:—

Chinese Company on Thursday, December 1st, and Tuesday, December 5th.
Flying Squad on Tuesday, December 5th.
(Sgt.) G. B. Hartford, D.S.P. Hong Kong, Nov. 29th, 1927.

NOTICE.

Sharpshooters Company.
Applications can still be received for membership of this Company. Applicants must be good rifle shots.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

TWO SHIPS EXCEED ENTIRE TONNAGE OF 1894.

FOR DEFENCE ONLY.

TOKYO, Nov. 12th.

In no other branch of Japan's general activities has there been a greater and a more spectacular advance than in the evolution of her navy. The grand naval review held at the commencement of this month, in the presence of the Emperor, attested well to this fact. No less than 170 vessels, from giant dreadnaughts to powerful cruisers of the most modern type, stretched out in line after line, a visible symbol of Japan's strength on the sea since she came into contact with the outer world. The fleet was well supported by other fighting units of the Navy, including 80 aircraft carriers, the Japanese press has evinced the greatest pride in the review of the fleet, displacing 7,000 tons, which the papers declare to be the invention of Japanese naval genius. These cruisers mount eight-inch guns and are credited with a very high speed.

Attention during the recent review was concentrated even more on the *Akagi*, of 26,000 tons, the newest aeroplane carrier, which Japanese officials long have maintained is the last word in naval construction of that type. Its details have been kept strictly secret and further interest was focused on this craft because of a semi-official statement to the effect that it was the belief of Japanese naval experts that efficient service to a great extent, determine the fortune of a battle in actual warfare. The painstaking care with which the secrets claimed for the *Akagi* are being guarded is best seen by a notice that minor officers of the vessel are not permitted to enter the flying deck, which is provided with a special arrangement whereby access to it can be had. The *Akagi* has three flying decks, one on top of the other, while the British aeroplane carriers have two decks and the American carriers one. The *Akagi* is said to be capable of developing 23 knots per hour. Despite the public interest in the vessel, especially after all the claims made for it, there was keen disappointment during the naval review because no seaplane flew from it.

British Tutelage.

When Commodore Perry first knocked at the closed doors of Japan, this country's "navy" then consisted of what would pass in the West as good fishing schooners, but Japan soon saw that, if she was to rise to the level of the others, it would be necessary to do the trappings of Western nations and, out of the humiliation she then felt that the "foreign barbarian" was far superior to her, grew the resolve to attain every muscle and sinew until she reached a like proud position. The work of making for Japan a really modern navy began in 1873, under a mission from Britain. Progress was very slow at first. For one thing, there was not the mad race for naval

armament—that has characterized the first quarter of the 19th century; for another, science had not yet developed the technique and skill that makes for the quick and efficient building of today.

When Japan went to war with China, her fleet, all told, consisted of 28 vessels, all of them bought from abroad. She won easily from China because her vessels were of a superior type and because of the over-weening pride of the Manchurians who scorned their enemy, forgetting that size is not necessarily muscle. To-day, just two of the ships that took part in the naval review, the *Yagato* and the *Mutsu*, have a tonnage greater than the entire fleet Japan had in 1894.

Eight years ago, the late Emperor Taisho held a naval review. At that time the Japanese Navy had no super-dreadnaughts or first-class battleships. The country's ruler then reviewed 122 vessels, and of these 21 were capital ships, while others were on the stocks. To-day Japan has only ten capital ships, as a result of the Washington Conference. As regards other craft, however, experts say that her position is about the same as it was just prior to the Washington Conference. One thing the grand naval review emphasized was the relatively greater strength of the Japanese Navy for defending its own shores and the relatively weaker position she is in to undertake any aggressive adventures, even if she feels inclined to do so. With the exception of battleships and battle-cruisers, all other units of the Japanese Navy have been greatly increased when compared with 1919.

Big Gun-Power.

A comparison of gun calibre and gun-power showed 16-inch guns on the turrets of the more powerful battleships; in 1919, none of these naval "Big Berthas" existed. In other respects, the gun-calibre is about the same as it was in 1919, with minor differences in the number of guns.

The entire nation, naturally, was filled with proud emotion on beholding the smart and imposing armada, for supporting which millions have suffered break-back taxation. The newspapers, in editorial meek obviously for foreign consumption, laboriously asserted that the assemblage of the Japanese fleet was not by way of a demonstration, and that the naval manoeuvres which preceded the grand review were not meant to strike into anyone the fear of possible aggression from Japan. Such explanations, hardly were necessary; in fact, they savoured of pedantry. Even the ordinary layman knows that the Japanese fleet, as it is to-day, is neither a menace to the United States or to Great Britain. Japan's fleet undoubtedly is powerful enough to defend its own shores, but no more. As such, a foreigner can gladly share in the emotion of the Japanese people—
North-China Daily News.

YAU MATI SCHOOL SPORTS.

11TH ANNUAL MEETING.

SOME CLOSE FINISHES.

The eleventh annual sports meeting of the Yau mati School took place yesterday afternoon at King's Park in the presence of a large gathering of parents and friends of the students. Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education), Mr. D. Martin (Inspector of English Schools), Mr. A. O. Brown (Headmaster) and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Humphrey and Mrs. Murphy (Schoolmistresses), were also there.

Competitors were divided into three groups according to height, and judicious handicapping for the small boys and in the masters' race provided some close finishes.

A jump of 5 feet was registered by the winner of the high jump in the first group (5ft.-3ins and over). In the second group (over 4ft.-6ins and under 5ft.-3ins) the winner cleared 4ft. 10ins.

Headmaster's Remarks.

Before calling on Mrs. Brown to distribute the prizes, Mr. A. O. Brown thanked Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. Martin (his predecessor), the visiting teams from U.N. Long, and others for their attendance.

In congratulating the masters on the arrangements made for the sports, Mr. Brown said that the meeting had been a true sporting spirit among the boys who took part, and the tug-of-war was one of the best he had seen.

Cheers were called for Mrs. Brown after the distribution of prizes.

The Results.

100 Yards Flat Race:—(Group 1): 1, Li Lun Wa; 2, Ng Tin Fat; 3, Tse Chi Kau. (Group 2): 1, Leung Chin Man; 2, Li Chung Kan; 3, Li Hon Ho. (Group 3): 1, Cheung Siu Wing; 2, Pun Sai Kit; 3, Ng Yui Ki.

High Jump:—(Group 1): 1, Ip Sui Ming; 2, Luk Ching Keung; 3, Mui Kwan Yan. (Group 2): 1, Leung Chin Man; 2, Li Si Hung; 3, Ma Sai Kau. (Group 3): 1, Cheung Siu Wing; 2, Ng Yui Ki; 3, Li Ping Shum.

Sack Race:—1, Li Si Hung; 2, Pun Man Kwai; 3, Leung Chin Man.

Egg and Spoon Race:—1, Li Ping Shum; 2, Wong Hon Yee; 3, Chan Tak Sang.

Long Jump:—(Group 1): 1, Ng Tin Fat; 2, Ip Siu Ming; 3, Li Lun Wa. (Group 2): 1, Leung Chin Man; 2, Li Chung Kan; 3, Li Hon Ho. (Group 3): 1, Cheung Siu Wing; 2, Li Ping Shum; 3, Wong Hon Yee.

Three-Legged Race:—1, Cheng Kin Shing and Tse Chi Kau; 2, Pun Man Kwai and Tai Sam Choi; 3, Li Lun Wa and Mui Kwan Yan.

300 Yards Flat Race:—(Group 1): 1, Li Lun Wa; 2, Leung Hon Ming; 3, Ip Siu Ming. (Group 2): 1, Leung Chin Man; 2, Li Chung Kan; 3, Li Hon Ho. (Group 3): 1, Cheung Siu Wing; 2, Pun Sai Kit; 3, Ng Yui Ki.

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—1, Liu Sui Mui; 2, Tse Chi Kau; 3, Ng Yui Tak.

Thread and Needle Race:—1, Mrs. Lam Tim and Leung Hon Ming; 2, Mies Chan Fung Sim and Pun Man Kwai; 3, Mies Pang Mo Lin and Yau Shun Fat.

Pick-a-Back Race:—1, Pun Man Kwai and Li Si Hung; 2, Li Chung Kan and Luk Chi Fat; 3, Pun Wai Ching and Ng Tin Fat.

400 Yards Flat Race:—1, Lam Ho Yui; 2, Chan Kwong Lu; 3, Sz To Ho.

Wheel Barrow Race:—1, Chan Tim Yeung and Chan Kam Wing; 2, Ho Kam Fong and Chan Yuen Yu; 3, Tai Sam Choi and Fung Ting Nam.

Inter-class Team Race:—(Senior) Class 5b. (Junior) Class 6b. Invitation Team Race:—Wantai School.

Masters' Race:—1, Mr. Ho Yan Tak; 2, Chiu Him; 3, Mr. Lam Pak To.

Tug-of-War:—Division "A" beat Division "B."
Lun; 2, Leung Tak Wai; 3, Wong Consolation Race:—1, Li Kwan Kam Hee.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, November 29th.

Day at 2 p.m. at 8 a.m. at 1 p.m.

Barometer... 30.07 30.16 30.18
Temperature... 75 73 71
Humidity... 52 70 61
Wind...
Direction... East N N
Force... 2 4 2
Weather... C B B
Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 29th: 76
Lowest open-air Temperature, 29th: 63

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISAROE	SHAL, K'UNGO, & AMOT	In Port	1st Dec.	MACASSAR & JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA, MACASSAR	3rd Dec.	5th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJITAROEM	N. CHINA, AMOT	5th "	8th "	BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	8th "	10th "	AMOT, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG
TJISONDARI	SHAL, K'UNGO, & AMOT	12th "	15th "	BATAVIA
TJISALALA	JAVA, MACASSAR	15th "	18th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIPODAS	N. G. & AMOT	18th "	21st "	BATAVIA
TJIMANOKK	BATAVIA	21st "	24th "	SHANGHAI, K'UNGO, & MACASSAR & JAVA
TJIKEMBANG	SHAL, K'UNGO, & AMOT	24th "	27th "	MACASSAR & JAVA
TJILIWONG	JAVA, MACASSAR	2nd Jan.	4th Jan.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	N. G. & AMOT	2nd "	5th "	BATAVIA
TJISAROE	BATAVIA	5th "	7th "	AMOT, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th December, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 20th December, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 6th December, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 29th Nov., 1927. [580

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 28th November.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 19th December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

28th November, 1927. [5876

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From November 29th to Dec. 6th, 1927.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week Date of Month Hong Kong Standard Time Height Hong Kong Standard Time Height

Wed. 30 h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.
Thur. 1 No. infer. h. w. No. infer. h. w.
Fri. 2 4 57 a 7 6 18 a 4 6
Sat. 3 6 22 a 6 8 m 10 a 9 4 6
Sun. 4 6 24 a 6 8 m 11 a 3 4 6
Mon. 5 6 14 a 6 0 m 10 25 3 5
Tue. 6 6 55 a 6 8 m 10 22 3 5

7 27 a 7 2 m 1 10 a 2 7

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th December, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees, by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 5th December, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 27th Nov., 1927. [5872

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

will sail from

HONG KONG

for

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.,

via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama

at

DAYLIGHT,
Wednesday, December
7th, 1927.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 753. Cables: "GAGANPAO."

Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
 \$130, \$115, \$110, \$102, \$93; via SAN FRANCISCO.
 \$3440, \$3420 via JAPAN and SPAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

* SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 11th Dec.
 * TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Jan. 1928.
 * TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Jan. "

* Calls Los Angeles.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

* FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Dec.
 * HAKOGAKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th Dec.
 * HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 31st Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

* TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Dec.
 * ARI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Jan. 1928.

ROMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

* BADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Dec.
 * BADO MARU ... Monday, 12th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

* RAKUYO MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec.
 * SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

* ASUKA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Dec.
 * TAKAKA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Dec.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

* DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 8th Dec.
 * CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

* YAMAGATA MARU ... Thursday, 1st Dec.
 * TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 12th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* AKI MARU ... Friday, 16th Dec.
 * SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* AWA MARU (Moji direct) ... Thursday, 1st Dec.
 * TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 6th Dec.

* OYELON MARU (Moji direct) ... Friday, 8th Dec.
 * HAKUYA MARU ... Monday, 12th Dec.

* Cargo only.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).



KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
 MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA.)

THE MOTOR VESSEL

"VAN HEUTSZ"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
 PENANG, on 8th December, 1 p.m.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths Doctor carried.
 English cuisine Wireless telegraph.
 1st-Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
 Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
 and Australia.

Agents—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1573. Your Supplies, Ocean Road.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.

LOW LOCAL IMPORTS.

THROUGH CARGOES HEAVY.

There was an exceptionally heavy
 batch of through cargoes registered
 by vessels arriving here during the
 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.
 Local imports, however, were below
 the average.

There were only 7,008 tons of
 freights entered for the Colony, of
 which, 1,912 tons were in British
 bottoms. The best return was
 shown by the s.s. *President Madison*,
 from Seattle and Shanghai.
 This vessel contributed 2,833 tons.
 Through cargoes amounting to
 33,671 tons were shown on the
 manifests of eight steamers. Three
 British ships were responsible for
 19,281 tons. The s.s. *Sarpedon*,
 from Dalny and Shanghai carried
 6,900 tons and the Japanese vessel
Kitano Maru from Middleborough
 and Singapore came second with
 5,463 tons.

The arrivals and departures during
 the period under review were the following:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	8
Japanese	4	1
Chinese	2	3
Dutch	1	1
American	2	1
Total	13	14

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mails and Dollar Lines.

President Adams, Dec. 3rd.
President Pierce, Dec. 5th.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changteh, Dec. 8th.
Taiping, Jan. 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Peking, Dec. 24th.
City of Madras, Jan. 21st.

City of Adelaide, Feb. 18th.
 Blue Funnel Line.

Achilles, Dec. 3rd.
Memnon, Dec. 5th.

Cyclops, Dec. 7th.
Purruha, Dec. 10th.

Antenor, Dec. 16th.
Tydeus, Dec. 25th.

Ison, Dec. 30th.
Perseus, Jan. 1st.

Myrmidon, Jan. 4th.
Rhacoon, Jan. 8th.

Hector, Jan. 15th.
Protesilaus, Jan. 17th.

Troilus, Jan. 22nd.
Nelus, Jan. 31st.

Ningchow, Feb. 2nd.
Philoctetes, Feb. 5th.

Talthybius, Feb. 7th.
Aeneas, Feb. 13th.

Antiochus, Feb. 19th.
Medon, Feb. 28th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Talma, Dec. 5th.
Garmula, Dec. 9th.

Tilawa, Dec. 12th.
 Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, Dec. 5th.
Empress of Russia, Dec. 7th.

Dodwell & Co.
Wray Castle, Dec. 3rd.

Remo, Dec. 8th.
Calulu, Dec. 13th.

Corby Castle, Jan. 1st.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Kina, Dec. 4th.
Java, Jan. 15th.

Australien, Feb. 22nd.
Asia, Mar. 14th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Tanda, to-day.
St. Albans, Dec. 5th.

Arayura, Jan. 2nd.
 Glen Line.

Gleniffer, Dec. 8th.
Glenwyle, Dec. 22nd.

Glenamoy, Jan. 12th.
Glenamada, Jan. 22nd.

Glenapp, Feb. 2nd.
 Hamburg-Amerika Linie and

Hugo Stinnes Linien.
Preussen, this morning.

Ermland, Dec. 3rd.
Vogland, Dec. 14th.

Kanva, Dec. 15th.
Albert Vogler, Dec. 31st.

Oldenburg, Jan. 19th.
Adolf von Baeyer, Jan. 25th.

Moeklenburg, Feb. 5th.
 Holland East Asia Line.

Zosma, Dec. 13th.
Oostkerk, Jan. 10th.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Tjikini, Dec. 3rd.
Tjikarom, Dec. 5th.

Tjikembang, Dec. 8th.
Tjikondari, Dec. 12th.

Tjikodak, Dec. 19th.
Tjikalak, Dec. 19th.

Tjikonek, Dec. 22nd.
Tjikong, Jan. 2nd.

Tjikaroen, Jan. 5th.
 Messageries Maritimes.

Andre Lebon, Dec. 7th.
Chenonceaux, Dec. 21st.

St. Louis, Dec. 23rd.
Angers, Jan. 4th.

D'Arignac, Jan. 18th.
 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lushan Maru, to-morrow.
Moji Maru, to-morrow.

Fushimi Maru, Dec. 2nd.
Tamba Maru, Dec. 4th.

Rakuyo Maru, Dec. 5th.
Siberia Maru, Dec. 5th.

Asuka Maru, Dec. 5th.
Dakar Maru, Dec. 8th.

Tokushima Maru, Dec. 8th.
Osaka Maru, Dec. 14th.

Aki Maru, Dec. 15th.
Kamakura Maru, Dec. 15th.

Hakozaki Maru, Dec. 16th.
Tango Maru, Dec. 20th.

Takao Maru, Dec. 20th.
Hakusan Maru, Dec. 30th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Koenigsberg, Dec. 11th.

Derfflinger, Dec. 19th.
Saarbrücken, Jan. 17th.

Coblentz, Feb. 14th.
 Peninsular and Oriental.

Morice, Dec. 8th.
Kiddalore, Dec. 9th.

Mantua, Dec. 9th.
Kalyan, Dec. 12th.

Devanah, Dec. 23rd.
Delta, Dec. 31st.

Malwa, Jan. 6th.
Khyber, Jan. 20th.

Khiva, Jan. 27th.
Macedonia, Feb. 3rd.

Kashmir, Feb. 17th.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN

HONG KONG.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th

MERIDIAN, EAST OF

GREENWICH.

Date. Sunrise. Sunset.

November 30th... 8.40 a.m. 5.38 p.m.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

STEAMBOAT APPOINTMENTS.

(BY LONGACREMAN.)

Mr. A. Robertson has been ap-
 pointed to the s.s. *Kinshan* from
 Hospital, as Chief Engineer. Mr.
 G. Buchanan reverts to Second
 Engineer, while Mr. Blacklock will
 act as Supernumary Second En-
 gineer, as from November 30th.
 Police Launch Damage.

The damage to No. 6 Police
 Launch which grounded in Lamma
 Channel last Thursday, and has
 since been sent to the Cosmopolitan
 Dock for repairs, is estimated at
 \$300.

Returned To Duty.

Mr. "Bill" Edley, the whar-
 finger of the Hong Kong, Canton
 and Macao Steamboat Company,
 has just been discharged from the
 French Hospital after a severe
 attack of pleurisy, and the resumed
 duty yesterday.

Balliffs Seize s.s. "Haimun."

The s.s. *Haimun*, previously a
 steamer of the Douglas line, now
 operated from Hong Kong by the
 Foo Yow firm, was seized on arrival
 from Macao on Monday by Mr. J.
 Wiltshire, as bailiff of the Supreme
 Court on a claim which is under-
 stood to involve \$33,000.

West River Boats Collide.

As a result of a collision off
 Pakhau Village, between the s.s.
Anjou and the *Wing Hong*, the
 latter vessel is now aground. Both
 vessels were on their way to Kong-
 moon and the mishap took place
 on Monday morning. Exactly how
 it occurred was not reported by the
 s.s. *Anjou* when she returned to
 port yesterday morning. About 10
 feet of her upper deck rail was
 splintered and her stanchions were
 also twisted.

While on the way up, the s.s.
Wing On tried to tow the *Wing
 Hong* into deep water again, but
 the attempt proved fruitless, two
 towing cables being snapped. It
 was stated that the *Wing Hong* is
 not in any danger and H.M.S.
Faulkner and *Onslaught* are stand-
 ing by.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

There were only 612 Chinese deck
 passengers entering into the Colony
 during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.
 yesterday.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships and auxiliaries in port
 yesterday were:—

North Wall Basin, *Sterling*,
Stormcloud, *Nessus*, *Witherington*,
 South Wall Basin, *Cicla*, *Tern*,
Peterel; East Wall Basin, *S/Ms.*
L.1, L.15, L.20; North Arm,
France; West Wall Dock, *Titanic*,
Veteran, *Winnipeg*; In Dock, *St.*
Imanance, *Cherub*, *S/Ms. L.7, L.8,*
L.19; No. 1 Buoy, *Argus*;
 No. 4 Buoy, *Herald*; No. 6
 Buoy, *Argus*; No. 8 Buoy,
Andromeda, *S/Ms. L.7, L.10*; No. 10
 Buoy, *Seraph*; No. 11 Buoy,
Seraph, *Sirdar*; No. 12 Buoy,
Somme; No. 13 Buoy, *Bruc*; No. 20
 Buoy, *Belg*; No. 28 Buoy,
Kharki; No. 29 Buoy, *Ruthenia*.
 Foreign "Men of War"—U.S.S.
Asheville.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

SS "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd January

AUSTRALIA ... AUSTRAL-INDIAN LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

SS "CITY OF LAHORE" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th December

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

& HAVANA

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Do, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zecular Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nelloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone: Central 4781.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
 WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
 AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-
 LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
 GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
* BIRIBIRAN	4,614	10th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
* JEYPORE	5,814	17th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
* KHYBER	9,135	17th Dec.	Straits and Bombay.
* KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
* MOREA	10,953	7th Jan. 1928	Marseilles and London.
* KALYAN	9,144	7th Jan.	Straits and Bombay.
* DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
* MALWA	10,966	4th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
* KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
* MACEDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
* KASHMIR	8,985	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
* KALYAN	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
* MANTUA	10,946	14th April	Marseilles and London.
* MONGOLIA	16,504	28th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
* MOREA	10,953	12th May	do.
* KASHGAR	9,005	26th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
* MALWA	10,966	9th June	Marseilles and London.
* DEVANHA	8,155	23rd June	do.
* MACEDONIA	11,120	7th July	do.

* Not carrying Passengers.

† Passengers to Singapore only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Con-
 stantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of
 the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

